





Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
3 January 1992

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Burundi

Security Secretary Comments on Rumors, Immigrants

EA3112161591 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale
du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 29 Dec 91

[Text] Some circles have spread rumors, six times now, that war is imminent. Despite these false alerts, we are living in peace and the Burundi population carries out its activities as usual. The secretary of state for public security indicated that the rumors are deliberately spread by the enemies of peace in order to create a pervasive fear. Mr. Laurent Kagimbi gave assurances that peace in Burundi was a reality, and that all necessary measures had been taken to deal with any eventuality. But what do the people who spread such alarming news want? Mr. Laurent Kagimbi, the secretary of state for security, answers.

[Begin recording] Those who spread such rumors; who even write letters to their friends to tell them to leave; who tour villages and localities to alarm some targeted people, especially youths, young boys [word indistinct], from secondary schools as well as those in university, the educated as well as the uneducated, they want these youths to go. Furthermore, people unconsciously echo such rumors and blow them out of proportion. It is now at least six times that they have forecast a massive attack, that they have promised us [words indistinct]. The last time was last night. I think that after people have heard all that they [words indistinct] four or five times we should be in a position to say that we are no longer party to this kind of thing, and energetically fight everything that they spread for an aim that only they know, but whose results we can see here. I think we should now be in a position to fight to the last breath (?these) [words indistinct]. We particularly call on parents, educators, the administration, and all the people who love unity in this country to energetically fight the rumors.

These rumors are purposely orchestrated to destabilize people and force them to flee, while they know very well that should any threat come close to materializing we are perfectly able to deal with it in the most efficient manner and as swiftly as possible. [end recording]

[Announcer] As for the investigation concerning the 228 people who claim to be Rwandans, Mr. Laurent Kagimbi pointed out that they are well treated, contrary to the presumptions of the Rwandan authorities. The investigations will take the time necessary. Laurent Kagimbi:

[Begin recording] We have finished the identification of the people in question. After the identification, we have proceeded to carry out what we call preliminary interrogations to detect the real reasons behind the presence of such illegal immigrants on our territory, mainly in Bujumbura township. We have finished the first phase. We are now getting deeper into the matter, trying to understand what the whole business is all about. I would also like to tell you that some news was spread on the matter to the effect that the people were ill-treated [word

indistinct], all that was said on this. I would like to tell you that these people are cared for in their rooms in the best manner. They eat at the relevant times, they are treated when they are sick, they receive consular and daily Red Cross visits. This means that their stay here is under the best conditions. When one of them is sick we call a doctor, either a Burundian, or typically someone from the Red Cross, so that the sick person can be treated in the best possible manner. That is what we do. They are very well cared for. I think that we are now maybe thinking of sending back the first group, those whose cases we think are very clear. [end recording]

Chad

Government, Opposition Reactions to 31 Dec Attacks

Government Issues Communique

AB0201212592 Njamena Radiodiffusion Nationale
Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] More obstacles on the way to democracy. For a few days now, the Chadian region of Lake Chad has been attacked by armed assailants from neighboring countries.

The government, after a cabinet meeting this morning that included members of the Provisional Council of the Republic, issued the following communique, read by the information and culture minister, Mr. Soungui Ahmed, spokesman of the government:

[Begin recording] The cabinet, including the members of the Provisional Council of the Republic, met this morning under the chairmanship of His Excellency Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the republic, head of state. Following this meeting, the government hereby informs the national and international communities of the following facts:

Assailants hired by the (?defeated) dictatorial regime and coming from neighboring countries, successively attacked the localities of Yaoula and (Bongs) in the Lake region. This situation, which the Chadian Armed Forces are seriously confronting, is aimed at compromising the democratic process launched in our country. The government hereby assures the public that all necessary measures are being taken to control the situation. On the other hand, the government reaffirms its conviction that only the establishment of democracy and the restoration of a law-abiding state, will enable Chad to come out of this cycle of violence.

Therefore, the government, while reiterating its commitment to its policy of forgiveness, is striving to guarantee security and impede all dictatorial elements. That is why, the government and the bureau of the Provisional Council of the Republic, reaffirm their support to the

head of state and will engage in all necessary efforts to establish peace in this region and ensure the stability of the democratic process.

To conclude, the government is calling on the public to remain calm and go about their normal activities. [end recording]

Rebels Deny Ties to Habre, Libya

LD0301103192 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Chad: While the fighting in the western parts of the country is becoming increasingly violent, the opposition claims that these troops are now only some 100 km from Ndjamen. Abou Kayaroun, the representative in France of the Movement for Democracy and Development [MDD], says himself that things now could move very quickly. However, there is a detail to note: He says that the MDD is neither pro-Hissein Habre nor pro-Libyan. Obviously details from Chad are quite scarce and mainly indicate caution, so we will take stock of the fighting with you, Sophie Malibot:

[Malibot] [passage omitted] According to President Deby's close circle, there have been deaths and wounded in both the loyalist and rebel camps. No toll is given, but the figure of 300 prisoners taken from among the troops of the resistance is put forward. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Paris has decided to react to what is happening in Chad and is reinforcing its military presence in Ndjamen; the French Foreign Ministry speaks of force used by uncontrolled gangs. Last night 450 soldiers were due to arrive in Ndjamen from Ivory Coast, Gabon, and the Central African Republic. Furthermore, some 10 Jaguar fighter bombers are now on constant alert in France. Foreign Ministry spokesman Maurice Gourdault-Montagne, questioned by Assane Diop, explains the reasons for this military reinforcement:

[Begin Gourdault-Montagne recording] We observed that there was a situation in Chad which was characterized by actions of force by uncontrolled armed gangs, and that these uncontrolled armed gangs represented a threat to people's safety. Consequently, in view of this

situation, we decided to reinforce the military force currently present in Chad, which as you know, consists of about 1,000 men. We did this naturally, also taking into account the fact that President Idriss Deby is in the process of establishing a democratic process, which we have supported since the start, and considering that the actions of force by these armed gangs were likely to call into question the democratic process that is underway. [end recording]

MPS Issues Communique, Supports Deby

AB0201215292 Ndjamen Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 1900 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Communique from the Patriotic Salvation Movement, MPS, on current unrest; issued in Ndjamen on 2 January—read by Valery Kosinga, MPS secretary of communications; recorded]

[Text] After the extraordinary session held today, 2 January 1992, from 1630 to 1900 under the chairmanship of its executive secretary, the MPS reviewed the situation prevailing in the Lake region, and hereby informs the national and international communities of the following facts:

Since the coming to power of the MPS on 1 December 1990, Chad has resolutely been on the way to multiparty democracy. To this effect, a charter on the creation and the function of political parties was promulgated on 4 October 1991 and enabled a certain number of Chadians to freely create political parties.

Four days ago, a national commission was set up to prepare the sovereign national conference demanded by the various political factions. Despite this, nostalgic partisans of disorder, anarchy, genocide, and dictatorship are trying to jeopardize the current democratic process. All democrats and sincere patriots should be mobilized to block the way to these adventurers.

Facing this situation, the MPS is hereby calling on the Chadian people to remain calm and go about their normal daily activities and reiterates its total support to Colonel Idriss Deby, president of the republic, head of state, and MPS chairman.

Ethiopia

Eritrean Leader Notes Government Problems

EA0201191492 *Asmera Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya* 0400 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Address by Isayas Afewerki, leader of the Provisional Government of Eritrea; place, date not given—live or recorded]

[Text] On behalf of the Provisional Government of Eritrea, I send best wishes for a happy New Year to the Eritrean people and their friends for the first time in our history that we are enjoying our complete independence. I wish 1992 to be a year of peace and success for you.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that, after a long period of oppression for the last seven months, we have been living in a peaceful and stable atmosphere and we are moving to forget the oppressive past. Our concentration on existing problems and moves toward peace and victory demonstrate that we did not halt our activities after achieving peace and independence. This encourages us.

It is a natural human desire to be eager to achieve independence. After achieving independence, however, for some people things are not quite what they expected. This is natural. The developments over the last seven months are to be appreciated, but it has to be noted that all is not what was wanted and expected.

It is known that the provisional government has given priority to the reconstruction of this completely destroyed country. It is known that the reconstruction program in the cultural, economic, and political spheres is not going to be a short or easy one, but the provisional government, not afraid of the difficulty, has tried its best to achieve success. In order to achieve any goal, the goal itself must be defined, policies established, programs planned, and material and human resources deployed. Policies cannot achieve their goals by themselves: They must be shaped, organized, and fitted together.

Except for those institutions serving the former government as instruments of oppression—such as security, the Army, and the Workers Party of Ethiopia—we did not inherit any other institutions that could serve the government machinery.

Even if there were some institutions, they were very small and were branches of the main office of the colonial government. Our administration has inherited many vacancies because the general managers of those small institutions were either foreigners or incapable regime puppets. Those who were capable were not allowed to hold [senior] positions. Those institutions were unproductive, not only because of the laws and policies of the colonialists but also because they were weakened by bribery and embezzlement.

It is not an easy task to clean up those institutions and build new and productive ones. Even if it may be considered as miraculous what the Eritrean People's Liberation Front achieved in its armed struggle, it is clear how difficult it is to strengthen the government and its institutions, and also to reconstruct the country, because of the limited experience and capital resources available. With this in mind, the Provisional Government has issued laws and policies on economic, cultural, and social affairs. The government is in the process of preparing and studying other laws. Even if the government has taken as its major task the establishment of governmental institutions, and has already started on most of them, it is clear that there are other areas that have yet to be dealt with. The work cannot be done as quickly as was expected.

All this work of discipline and arranging government institutions is part of the reconstruction plans, improving the standard of living of the people and creating an atmosphere for economic development. Even where the provisional government has prepared clear policies and development plans, the lack of capital, raw materials, and equipment has been an obstacle to implementation. People are waiting for aid because there is no agricultural produce.

Industries cannot produce what is needed due to the lack of capital resources, spare parts, and good maintenance. The amounts of local and foreign currency required for commercial activities and to ensure that essential commodities are available at reasonable prices are not attainable. Services such as transport, education, electricity, health, water, housing, and communications also require capital resources. Even if world cooperation is promising and developing, it is not able to achieve even the smallest goals.

These facts noted above summarize the position of our country and the work that is ahead, but we have achieved something. Many problems have been solved. We are in a good position to ensure that the reconstruction program is a success. Looking back and seeing, discussing what we have achieved and knowing what future obstacles we face will help us to move toward our objectives. Thus, in order to move our reconstruction program forward, we must all work hard.

*Role of Afar Sultan Ali Mirah Described

92AF0184A London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic
4 Dec 91 p 5

[Article by Sayyid Ahmad Khalifah: "Ali Mirah Has Regained His Power; His Conciliating Role Is Increasing"]

[Text] The Afar Liberation Front, led by Sultan Ali Mirah, has concluded its first conference since the collapse of the Mengistu regime and the ascent of an Ethiopian government in which it [the Front] is a major

player. The Front was a participant in the London conference that transferred power from Mengistu to Meles Zinawi.

Some 1,500 delegates from various regions of Afar participated in the conference, held 25-28 November in the Awsa region, some 700 kilometers from the capital city of Addis Ababa. It was attended by about 10,000 Afarians, who came to welcome Sultan Ali Mirah. The overthrown regime forced Mirah to leave the country in 1977, following the coup d'etat by Mengistu Haile Mariam against Emperor Haile Selassie, who had good relations with the Afarian sultan. The Afarians enjoyed advanced self-rule as a result.

The conferees pledged allegiance to Sultan Ali Mirah as the spiritual and political leader of the Afarians, then discussed matters pertaining to the new self-rule. They elected a central committee for the Afar Front, a local government, and self-rule administrations for three Afarian regions in Ethiopia. It was resolved that the local government be headed by Hanfari Ali Mirah with the help of a number of leaders acting as local ministers.

The most significant of the recommendations and resolutions of the Afarian conference affirmed Ethiopian unity and its call for expanding local self-rule to include Afarians in Eritrea, Western Somalia, and wherever else they might live in Ethiopia.

That trend represents an attempt by Sultan Ali Mirah to thwart any conflicts or clashes between the Afarians and the Ethiopian and Eritrean peoples with whom they co-exist in certain regions.

The conference reiterated that Sultan Ali Mirah should continue to mediate the Djibouti conflicts in the quest for security between the Afarians and the Issa there.

Following is a brief review of the climate, moods, and undercurrents that preceded and permeated the Afarian conference whose resolutions and recommendations dispelled apprehensions over the adoption of plans or a framework that would encourage non-peaceful solutions to the inflamed problems in the horn of Africa, to which the Afarians are principals now that Sultan Ali Mirah has regained power and is seeking to crystallize and strengthen bonds among Afarians in all countries of the horn of Africa.

Fear of Repeating Ordeal

It seems that Sultan Ali Mirah's ordeal during the rule of Mengistu Haile Mariam, when he was harassed to the extent of being removed—or having to move away—from his home in the Awsa region, has had a substantial impact on the psyche of the Sultan and his sons. It has sensitized them, in a historical sense, to the need for preparation and preparedness, for bolstering internal positions, and for strengthening Afarian bonds in preparation for another day when the Afarians might be isolated from their leaders.

What Happened?

Sultan Ali Mirah is considered the 18th in a string of forefathers who ruled or led the Afarians in the horn of Africa for some 500 years. Emperor Haile Selassie, whose reign was characterized by cooperation with the Afarian sultan, continued to expand his authority and bolster relations with him. He gave him a totally free hand in running Afarian affairs—so much so that the Afarian region could have declared complete independence from Ethiopia, had it not been for the natural tendency of the Afarian leaders, and especially of Sultan Ali Mirah and his large family [to support] unity and to remain within the framework of a united, greater Ethiopia with strong presence in the area. The Afarians recognize that total independence would mean that their status would be minor from a foreign perspective, even though major from a regional perspective. The Afarians, as a group, share certain characteristics that could favor the idea of establishing an independent state, especially if measured against Djibouti and Eritrea standards for number, potential, and the historical, population, and cultural attributes necessary for the creation of a state.

Imperial Ethiopia's deference to the role and status of Sultan Ali Mirah has developed alongside Ethiopia's growing apprehension over the threat of communism that encircled it on several fronts. The Siad Barre regime in Somalia had already announced a scientific socialism, raised its banner, threatened to export it, and began to act on those pledges and threats by embracing and supporting several ethnic and opposition movements in Ethiopia, such as those of the Oromo, Tigray, and Ogaden—all of whom turned toward ties with Siad Barre and his socialism, and finally with the West. They were able to overthrow Mengistu's socialist regime even though those same movements, or at least most of them, had initially engaged in political action by opposing Haile Selassie in the name of socialism and reformation, which they later dropped in favor of anti-communist slogans as things now stand.

Once the Haile Selassie regime was toppled in Addis Ababa, the Mengistu regime began harassing the Afarian Sultan Ali Mirah, accusing his government of being "a reactionary bastion" within a revolutionary country and regime.

After a long series of harassments and problems between the sultan and Mengistu, the former was summoned to the capital of Addis Ababa for an "understanding" on certain issues. However, on the basis of information received by him and his security apparatuses, Sultan Ali Mirah felt that the time for his confrontation with Mengistu had arrived and that to decline that invitation would prompt an indication of the severity of Mengistu's next step, which was indeed violent. The Ethiopian ruler dispatched his forces to Awsa, the capital of Sultan Ali Mirah's country, with orders to bring him back at any cost, since his refusal of the invitation amounted to insurrection against the new regime.

Uneven Battles

As battles escalated between Ali Mirah's small bands and the powerful forces dispatched by Mengistu Haile Mariam, Sultan Ali Mirah found no choice but to leave his country for neighboring Djibouti, which was then ruled by another Afarian, Ali 'Arif Burhan, who was an administrative governor under the French protectorate. Djibouti's quest for independence precluded welcoming the Afarian sultan, who was forced to leave Djibouti after he laid the military foundation for an organization he called "the Afar Liberation Front." The Front engaged the Mengistu regime in a few battles, but weak external relations, the lack of resources, and the disparity of strength with Mengistu forces, as well as the hostility of the Ali 'Arif government in Djibouti—all those factors weakened the Front and brought an end to its military operations.

Mengistu Haile Mariam was not content to merely go after the sultan of Afar deport him by force, but also sought to undermine his tribal, spiritual, and historical authority. He replaced his traditional government with a Marxist administrative authority staffed by Afarians who had been hostile to the sultan and had opposed him in the name of "socialism and progressivism." It was the winds blowing in from Ethiopia, and especially from Eritrea, that carried such ideas that supported and sustained Mengistu's tendencies and efforts to demolish the historical structure of the authority and the entity of the old autonomous state of the Afarians.

During the final years of his rule, the regions of Dankalia (?) and Afarian lands were not excepted from the situation in all of Ethiopia. The sons of sultan Ali Mirah made contacts and established relations with the "winning horses" in Ethiopia and Eritrea. The culmination of those contacts was that the Afar Liberation Front joined an Ethiopian umbrella organization called "The Democratic Front of the Peoples of Ethiopia." The consequent participation of Hanfari, the son of Sultan Ali Mirah, in the London conference; the entry into Addis Ababa of a symbolic squadron of Afar Front forces; and the selection of three Afarians and a minister to the new Ethiopian Government heralded their return to authority and status, and assumed a central role in the affairs of all of Ethiopia. It was the first time in history that this had happened on such a wide, significant, and advanced scale.

Diverse Afarian Presence

The conditions and population composition of the peoples of the horn of Africa (Ethiopia, Somalia, Djibouti, Eritrea, and the Afarian regions) are most critical and complex and could guarantee peace, amity, and progress for the peoples of the region if various leaders properly utilized such population and geographic characteristics.

The Afarians, for example, mainly inhabit Ethiopia, Eritrea, Djibouti, and Somalia.

Their conflicts with other ethnic groups surfaced twice lately. Once it surfaced in certain problems that erupted between them and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Eritrea which, thanks to the military status quo resulting from the fall of the Mengistu regime, found itself responsible for a large segment of Afarians in the regions of 'Asab and its surrounding areas. The second instance occurred when the Afarians of Djibouti sought an external victory and looked to their brothers of ancient history, the Afarians of Ethiopia, for definitive support for their claim that the Issa of Somalia had suffered certain injustices, and that the injustices increased in the years when the central authority of Sultan Ali Mirah was absent from Ethiopia and when his religious authority was absent from all regions of the horn of Africa and other lands where Afarians live.

Factors Underlying Recent Conflicts

Certain internal and external factors inflamed those issues into conflicts in the manner of recent developments in northern Djibouti.

The primary factor, as previously mentioned, was the return of Sultan Ali Mirah to even more power and stature than under Haile Selassie. The second factor was French pressure on president Hassan Joulid to create a multi-party system in the country. France, in this call to democracy, was perhaps prompted by ulterior motives. It is said that one important motive was French concern over an unacceptable successor to President Hassan Joulid who, by all indications, has little chance, if any, at another term in the presidency, as he aspires. He himself has reached that same conclusion and confided it to his inner circle of brethren, aides, and friends. It no doubt reached the ears of France.

The third factor is the collapse of the State of Somalia which gave strong backing to the Issa Somalis of Djibouti and dampened any Afarian design originating in Ethiopia to agitate conditions in Djibouti and disturb its delicate population balance.

The collapse of the State of Somalia, and the preoccupation of Somalis in both north and south with their own affairs, was apparently viewed by certain staunch Afarian nationalists as a historic opportunity that might even give impetus to create a greater Afarian state in the area, or at least to create some kind of bonding and sovereignty in order that Sultan Ali Mirah may, by virtue of his historical and religious status, become an effective agent for all Afarians and their concerns, whether living in Djibouti, Eritrea, or Ethiopia. This was deemed necessary since the sultan, his sons, and his supporters have realized all their new aspirations, even beyond the old aspirations usurped from them by Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Importance of Stability Thoroughly Recognized

The recent Afarian conference held in Awsa the last two weeks of November clearly underlined such aspirations. Participation in that conference, as well as the actions

and reactions that preceded and permeated it, heralded the Afarian nationalism advocated by Afarian groups from all parts of Djibouti, Eritrea, and western Somalia.

It also seems that the Afarian sultan's deep understanding of the region's sensitivities and delicate balances have enabled him, before and during the conference, to curb certain radical Afarian movements, especially those that wished to give Djibouti's and Eritrea's problems a place among the papers and lobbies of the great historic Awsa conference. The conference culminated in resolutions and recommendations that focused, with great wisdom, on the affairs of Afarians within their main enclave in Ethiopia, while strongly reflecting its best wishes for the problems and aspirations of Afarians in Djibouti and Eritrea, and its willingness to play a conciliating role that would preserve the existing population integrity in the regions, or states, of Djibouti and Eritrea.

President Moi Dissolves Parliament

AB0301093092 Paris AFP in English 0923 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Nairobi, Jan 3 (AFP)—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi has dissolved parliament, paving way for the first multi-party general elections in the country in 22 years, the Kenya Broadcasting Corporation reported on Friday [3 January]. [passage omitted]

Reshuffles Cabinet

EA0301145292 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Text] Reports reaching us in the KBC newsroom say that His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today appointed James Ckabingu Muregi the parliament member for Kipipiri in Nyandarua as the minister for livestock development.

He replaces Mr. Jeremiah Nyagah who has been transferred to the Ministry of Health replacing Mr. Mwai Kibaki.

Mr. Kiruga (Laiboni) M'mukindia, parliament member for central Imenti, has also been appointed minister for research, science and technology to replace Mr. George Muhoho. This is contained in a press release signed by the permanent secretary in the Office of the President and head of the public service, Professor Philip Mbithi.

Moi Condemns Land Clashes; Begins KANU Drive

EA0201203592 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Excerpt] President Daniel arap Moi today instructed the Nandi dc [district commissioner] to resolve the land disputes which recently precipitated tribal clashes in the area. President Moi said that land issues are sensitive matters that required careful and immediate attention.

He observed that recently the land dispute in the area involving Nandi and Luo communities had led to loss of lives and destruction of property.

President Moi was addressing thousands of wananchi [citizens] at Nandi Hills during a massive KANU [Kenya African National Union] recruitment drive. President Moi also told the police to follow the Police Force Act which prohibits irresponsible use of the firearms in their possession.

President Moi noted that the recent clashes in the Nandi/Kisumu border escalated when a police officer shot somebody and hence wananchi reacted and set ablaze property. He cautioned that any police officer who shoots anyone unless in cases where his life is greatly threatened will be charged.

The president further told the dc to hold talks with people in the disputed group farms to know who was a genuine member of the farms.

President Moi further advised elders from the Nandi and Luo communities to hold consultations with the view to resolving any differences that may exist between them. Reiterating that it was only through peaceful means that any problem can be resolved, President Moi asked wananchi not to engage in any activities that threaten peace.

For further development President Moi urged all communities in the area to live and work in harmony. President Moi pointed out that some of the emerging political parties had also played a role in the clashes in the area by annoying wananchi when trying to force them to identify with alien politics.

The president reminded wananchi that leaders of some of the emerging parties had committed various crimes against the people. He told wananchi that the strength of the nation rested on their unity and KANU had ensured that there was that unity in the country. President Moi assured Kenyans that KANU will continue championing their rights and told those with divided loyalty to declare their stand.

He observed that some of the emerging political parties were formed to satisfy selfish ambitions and did not reflect the wishes of the majority. The president said lust for power had brought down many nations by dividing the people and hence diverted them from the real goals of their countries.

On the general development of Nandi District, President Moi advised farmers in the area to plant more maize. He noted that the area had fertile soil suitable for agriculture and that the demand for maize was high.

Later President Moi also addressed a huge crowd of wananchi during another KANU recruitment drive at Kapsabet town. During the Kapsabet rally thousands of people registered as KANU members.

President Moi said the massive registration of KANU members in [Eldama] Ravine, Nandi Hills, and Kapsabet town were a clear demonstration for those defecting from the party that KANU still enjoyed the support of the wananchi. He reiterated that whatever the country has attained over the past 28 years was as a result of unity of the wananchi under the leadership of KANU. President Moi urged KANU leaders to speak in one voice on party policies.

Noting that African states fought for independence in order to determine their own destiny, President Moi said the current problems facing most countries in the continent were because of power struggles.

The president told Nandi KANU branch chairman, Mr. Henry Kosgey, and the Kakamega KANU branch chairman, Mr. Burudi Nabwera, who were present, to hold joint rallies on the border of the two districts of ensuring harmony prevailed among the border people. [sentence as heard] [passage omitted]

Two New Political Parties Announced

EA0201204492 Nairobi KNA in English 1530 GMT
2 Jan 92

[Text] Nairobi, 2 Jan (KNA)—Three Kenyans this morning said that they were forming another political party that would promote the rights and liberties of individuals, economic, and social affairs. The three, in an open letter addressed to KENYA NEWS AGENCY at Nyayo House, said that their party would be known as the Kenya Movement for Democracy (KMFD) whose interim office-bearers are one Mr. Pius Ouma Oloo as chairman, Martin H. O. Okeyo as secretary-general, and one George Akida Kobe as the national organising secretary.

The three said that they were speaking on behalf of eight members whose names they did not divulge in the statement but said that their party aims at uniting "any citizen who subscribes to the economy of our country (sic)."

They said that they stood for the "right to property, the right of fair trial of persons and equality before the law, freedom of movement, conscience, expression, and the rights of persons to take part in the public conduct of affairs."

They [said] that their party's application for registration will be submitted to the registrar of societies "in due courses" (sic) and called upon Kenyans to respect the government despite the changes introduced by the creation of multi-partyism.

Calling on Kenyans to form political parties with national outlook to unite the people, the trio said it was due to peace in the country that Kenyans witnessed the peaceful amendment of section 2(a) of the Constitution "which now enables Kenyans to form several political parties."

[Nairobi KTN Television in English at 1600 GMT on 2 January reports: "The chairman of the unregistered Democratic Movement of Kenya, Ngonywa wa Gakonya, today called on Kenyans to vote out all the current members of parliament during the next general elections. A press release announcing the launching of his party, DEMO, charged that those in the current parliament sat by and watched while things went wrong, merely condemning those who advocated justice and peace. Gakonya further recommended there should be no less than three parties in [the] next parliament.

["He announced the interim officials of his party as Ngonywa wa Gakonya, chairman; Joseph Gikurumi, vice chairman; secretary, Wainaina Kariuki (Mutitu); Stephen Sakwa, vice secretary; Lord Makomenda, treasurer; and Sidney Quantai, vice treasurer.

["But Sidney Quantai, a journalist with the KENYA TIMES, denied being an official in DEMO, saying the inclusion of his name was a malicious attempt at tarnishing his integrity and reputation."

[Ngonywa wa Gakonya was leader of the banned and now defunct Tent of Living God.]

Ministry: Right-Wing Responsible for Bombings*MB0201135792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1329 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Excerpt] Johannesburg Jan 2 SAPA—Right-wing elements are undoubtedly responsible for the wave of explosions across South Africa since Wednesday, according to Capt Craig Kotze, spokesman for the Law and Order Ministry.

SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news quoted Capt Kotze as saying the choice of targets—telecommunications equipment at post offices in Verwoerdburg and Krugersdorp and a multi-racial school at Nelspruit—indicated "far-right terrorism".

He said the SAP [South African Police] regarded these acts in a very serious light but the nature of the far rightwing organisations made the police task more difficult.

He said these groups were usually "more decentralised, better motivated and generally more effective" than the left wing "terrorist groups", which police had to combat previously. [passage omitted]

CP's Treurnicht Reacts to Allegations*MB0201154192 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1500 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] The Ministry of Law and Order says that far-right-wing elements are probably responsible for the wave of explosions across South Africa since yesterday. [passage omitted]

The Conservative Party [CP] leader, Dr. Andries Treurnicht, says the police must provide evidence to back their allegations that far-right-wing organizations were responsible for the explosions. Dr. Treurnicht was speaking in Pretoria in reaction to the police statement. He emphasized that the Conservative Party did not endorse violence and that it could not accept responsibility for acts of terrorism committed by right-wing organizations.

The secretary general of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement], Mr. Piet Rudolph, said the government should be held responsible for the increase in violence because it did not take note of the demands of right-wing groups.

DP Leader Condemns Bombings*MB0301120992 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 0500 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Democratic Party [DP] leader, Dr. Zack de Beer, says yesterday's bomb attacks on the Verwoerdburg and Krugersdorp post offices reminded him of the acts of sabotage committed by the pro-Nazi Ossewabrandwag [Ox Wagon Guard] against pro-British forces in South Africa during the second world war.

He described the bombing of the Nelspruit school as a cowardly and disgraceful act presumably committed by far rightwing elements.

Afrikaner Group Claims Responsibility*MB0301124992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1218 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[By Ada Stuijt]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—A man claiming to represent an unknown organisation called the Afrikaner Volkstaat Beweging (Afrikaner People's State Movement) [AVB] on Friday claimed responsibility for a number of explosions attributed to rightwing extremists in recent weeks.

Since last month, 14 blasts have damaged or destroyed desegregated schools, magistrate's courts, post offices and a police training school. The latest blast on Thursday afternoon caused R50,000 in damage at a SAP [South African Police] training centre in Vaalwater near Potgietersrus in the northern Transvaal.

On Friday afternoon, a gruff voiced caller telephoned SAPA in Johannesburg and claimed that his organisation had blown up COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] House in Pretoria, the Hillview school (which was to have accommodated the children of returning ANC [African National Congress] exiles) and the post office blasts, among others.

The caller quickly read a prepared statement, saying the organisation was willing to "negotiate final borders" for an Afrikaner state but was not prepared to "negotiate with barbarians as we have seen on Durban beaches".

The caller spoke in Afrikaans, and had a courteous, rapid way of speaking.

He also provided SAPA with specific forensic details about the kind of explosives which the organisation had allegedly used—information which he claimed would prove the accuracy of their claims.

SAPA has asked the SAP to verify these forensic details.

The central demand of the caller's organisation was an independent state "for our own people," he said.

"Either we draw up the borders (for such a state)...or we shoot our way to a free people's state... (of ons skiet ons weg oop vir ons eie volkstaat)."

The choice, the caller said, was up to President F.W. de Klerk, ANC leader Nelson Mandela "and their ilk".

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the SAP Crime Intelligence Unit has told SAPA that there has been an increase in the number and activities of far-right splinter groups since the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa) in December.

The spokesman also said a strong possibility existed that only two or three people have been responsible for the recent spate of bombings.

The spokesman claimed that radical far-rightwingers were mainly concentrated in the northern and western Transvaal and that many of the splinter groups consisted of only a few close family members.

He said distances between three sites of the bombings of the past few days, a strong chance existed that only a few people could have been involved in all the explosions.

Meanwhile, Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] (AWB) leader Eugene Terreblanche said in a statement to SAPA that the explosions "were the beginning of the resistance of a free Volk which sees its fatherland being given away to strangers and communists.

"No Volk in the world can be forced to accept such a situation.

"The guilty ones who caused this wave of terrorism are sitting in Parliament. The government has created the breeding ground for such terrorism by not providing the Boer Volk with the forum to negotiate for its own autonomous state," Mr Terreblanche concluded.

CP Official Says Violence Likely To Continue

*MB0201165192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1635 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Potchefstroom Jan 2 SAPA—The recent spate of bomb blasts across the country were result of the government's lies to voters when it promised own schools and residential areas during the previous election, the Conservative Party [CP] said in a statement on Friday.

CP MP Chris de Jager said also that the violence apparently flowed directly from the Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] multi-party talks, where the freedom of the Afrikaner and the white community was seriously threatened.

"The CP is afraid that white opposition in the coming year will increase so long as the government gives the impression that the constitutional road is closed for the Afrikaner," said Mr de Jager.

Reportage on Incidents of Violence for 2-3 Jan

Explosion at Melkriver School 2 Jan

*MB0201191192 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1858 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Potgietersrus Jan 2 SAPA—Two explosions caused extensive damage to a farm school at Melkriver near Potgietersrus, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio news reports.

The school was closed more than a year ago when the number of pupils decreased dramatically.

No one was injured in the explosion.

Police were still at the scene investigating the incident late on Thursday.

The explosions came after blasts at post offices at Krugersdorp and Verwoerdburg on Thursday morning and at the Lowevel High School in Nelspruit on Wednesday.

No one has claimed responsibility for the blasts and no one has been arrested in connection with the incidents.

Arsonists Attack Revenue Offices 3 Jan

*MB0301090092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0843 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—Suspected arsonists attacked the Receiver of Revenue offices in Boksburg on Friday [3 January] morning, police said, and the underground right-wing movement "Wit-Wolve" claimed responsibility in a call to SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio.

Police spokesman Lt Wikus Weber said fire broke out in a storeroom but caused slight damage.

He said the cause of the fire had not yet been established and police were investigating the possibility of arson.

Men claiming to be members of the "Wit Wolve" called the SABC and claimed responsibility, Lt Weber said.

Two Policemen Killed in Soweto 2 Jan

*MB0201202892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2017 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 2 SAPA—Two policemen were shot dead by gunmen while patrolling in Soweto on Thursday evening, according to an SAP [South African Police] spokesman.

Soweto liason officer Col Tienie Halgryn told SAPA the SAP members were in a police van on the Roodepoort Road in Dobsonville at 8.15pm, when unknown gunmen opened fire on them killing two of the officers.

This follows two policemen being shot in Soweto earlier this week.

Police have mounted an extensive man hunt for the killers.

PAC Military Responsible

*MB0301092392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0910 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[By Johnny Masilela]

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—The PAC's [Pan-Africanist Congress] military wing APLA [Azanian People's Liberation Army] on Friday claimed responsibility

for the Thursday [2 January] night killing of two policemen in Dobsonville, Soweto.

Azanian People's Liberation Army operative Carlson Zimbiri telephoned SAPA at about 10.30am [0830 GMT] on Friday saying the attack was carried out by a unit of three APLA combatants.

"APLA was responsible for the attack on a police van in Dobsonville in which two policemen were shot dead," he said.

"The attack was carried out by three APLA combatants at 8.05pm [1805 GMT]".

Earlier Soweto police spokesman Col Tienie Halgryn confirmed two policemen were shot dead while on patrol in Dobsonville.

He said the SAP [South African Police] members were in a police van on the Roodepoort Road in Dobsonville at about 8.15pm, when unknown gunmen opened fire on them killing the two policemen.

On Friday, Zimbiri said APLA wanted to place on record that the "Azanian masses must be assured we are going to wipe off the SAP".

Asked if the SAP was singled out from other targets for a specific reason, Zimbiri said all "illegitimate structures" would be attacked.

"This is the year of revolution," Zimbiri declared before hanging up.

Police Criticize Killings

*MB0301132792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1311 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—Police have strongly criticised the Azanian People's Liberation Army (APLA), the military wing of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC], for admitting to the murder of two policemen in Dobsonville, Soweto on Thursday night.

A telephone caller to SAPA—who identified himself as Carlson Zimbiri and claimed to represent the PAC's military wing—on Friday said three APLA operatives had been responsible for the killings.

SAP [South African Police] spokesman Capt Burger van Rooyen said in reaction that the attacks were cowardly and despicable.

He also said APLA should be ashamed to accept responsibility for these deeds.

"It is no great feat to lure policemen into an ambush and then to murder them."

He said it would only be a matter of time before the perpetrators were arrested, so that the courts could mete out appropriate sentences.

"The attacks will not deter police from performing their duties, but would make them more determined to bring to justice those responsible for the murders," Capt van Rooyen said.

Bophuthatswana Party Seeks To Join Codesa

*MB0201144992 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Bophuthatswana's outlawed opposition is applying to join the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa]. The leader of the People's Progressive Party [PPP] Rocky Malebane-Metsing says if the application is successful the PPP will sound a very different note to the Bophuthatswana Government. John Matham has more:

[Matham] Metsing says an application for representation at Codesa has been lodged with the convention's Management Committee. He says the PPP, if admitted, will argue for the unconditional reincorporation of Bophuthatswana into South Africa. The homeland's president, Lucas Mangope, has stated his government will only endorse reincorporation if the new South African constitution is deemed satisfactory. The PPP is currently engaged on a campaign to be unbanned in Bophuthatswana where it is the only political party still outlawed. This dates back to the party's involvement in the abortive coup of 1988. Metsing says the ban denied the PPP the right to go to its constituency. He claims this means the party is unable to demonstrate its majority support.

IFP, ANC Agree To Meet 'To Normalize Relations'

*MB0301085892 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0751 GMT 3 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 3 SAPA—The executive bodies of the African National Congress [ANC] and Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] have agreed to meet at a date still to be decided on "to normalise relations" between them, IFP spokesman Suzanne Vos confirmed on Friday.

ANC President Nelson Mandela and IFP leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi will almost certainly lead the two delegations.

"The aim of the meeting will be to normalise relations between us," Ms Vos told SAPA by telephone. It would be similar to that between the IFP and ANC on January 29 last year.

"After many, many months of contact the ANC has finally agreed to meet with the IFP," Miss Vos said.

She emphasised though: "There has only been a general agreement to meet. No date has been agreed on. That will depend on everybody's schedules."

"The meeting will be between the National Executive Committee of the ANC and the Central Committee of the IFP," Ms Vos added.

An ANC spokesman was unavailable for comment.

SABC Urged To Be Under Interim Government

*MB0201145992 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1437 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[SAPA PR Wire Service issued by: African National Congress [ANC], Thursday, 2 January 1992: "ANC press statement on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] and CCV [Contemporary Community Value Television]"]

[Text] The SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] appears to be simply proceeding with unilateral restructuring regardless of the political processes under way. The current restructuring of the SABC is tantamount to privatisation, and the latest example of this is the launch of CCV [Contemporary Community Value Television]. We need to ask what contemporary community values are being projected? Where are the community values that portray the lives of South Africans today, and the crucial issues affecting them?

The position of the ANC [African National Congress] on such matters is very clear: there is an urgent need for state media, which the SABC is, to be placed under the control of the proposed interim government. The SABC is a public asset and should not be privatised.

The SABC has not and does not fulfil its role as a public broadcaster that serves the South African people as a whole.

The address this situation, the ANC calls for the appointment of an interim broadcasting consultative committee that will be responsible for the control and regulation of broadcasting during the interim period.

At this point in time, when South Africa is entering a period of transition to democracy, crucial questions of our society's future are on the agenda. Transition entails movement from a closed society into one based on the free flow of information and the culture of open debate. Democracy cannot flourish without a democratic media.

This is something the SABC is incapable of, as demonstrated already by the fatuous programming and plans for CCV. The sooner the SABC operates under an interim broadcasting consultative committee, with a representative board of control and a full review of current staffing and management, the sooner the people of this country can be properly informed so as to enable them exercise their democratic right as citizens to take part in debate and decision-making about their own future.

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SACOB President on Economic Prospects in 1992

*MB0201132392 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1107 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 2 SAPA—South Africans can look forward to 1992 with optimism, SA [South African] Chamber of Business [SACOB] President Hennie Viljoen said in his New Year message on Thursday.

He warned though that to take advantage of and to maximise South Africa's "many opportunities", requires a commitment from everyone.

"This means giving his/her best at all times to help to speed up these developments which will give hope to all South Africans for a bright and prosperous future.

"Political and economic developments worldwide are indicative of a new economic era that would most certainly be forthcoming," Mr Viljoen said.

"South Africa has undergone a metamorphosis. We are now becoming part of the 'real' world and opportunities are opening up for us in both old and new markets.

"The improvement in our export performance is evidence of this and hopefully all remaining sanctions will be lifted during this year," Mr Viljoen said.

"The past year has seen dramatic changes taking place worldwide as well as in South Africa," he added.

"But as so often happens when changes of this nature occur, they are accompanied by uncertainty and violence, and in South Africa these factors have contributed substantially to a protracted economic downswing during the past decade.

"1992 is upon us, and I believe we can look forward to the new year with optimism."

South Africa was presently experiencing the beginning of an upturn in international tourism, Mr Viljoen said.

"The number of foreign airlines again utilising our airspace has increased dramatically in the past few months, and this bodes well for the tourist industry."

There were "many other positive developments taking place around us", Mr Viljoen added. These included:

- "A promising progress as regards the political negotiating process;
- "acceptance by government, as well as all political parties that what is urgently required in South Africa is economic growth. Moreover, that all political parties are now focusing specifically on economic policy;
- "the peace accord is now well in place and provided we are all committed to making it work, we will eventually have the peace and stability needed to generate renewed confidence in our country at all levels. In this regard, it is pleasing to note that Chambers of Commerce and Industry countrywide have

accepted the importance of their role as facilitators in the implementation of the accord at local level;

- "I am further encouraged by so many recent company reports that talk of expansion plans and new projects in the pipeline, and I believe that we will also start seeing some foreign investment;
- "on the social front significant developments relating to education, training, health services and poverty relief, are underway;
- "also very heartening is the increased attention being given to the promotion of medium and small business development. This area of business, as it has already proved in so many instances, could lead to the further creation of much needed employment opportunities. It would be SACOB responsibility to render assistance to its members in achieving this objective."

Mr Viljoen warned though that "to take advantage of and to maximise these many opportunities, requires a commitment by everyone".

"Let us confidently move forward together."

Public Defenders Office To Open to Public 6 Jan

*MB0201194792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1928 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 2 SAPA—The Office of the Public Defender will open its doors to the public on Monday [6 January].

According to a statement released by the Public Defenders' Office all the public defenders will appear free of charge on behalf of people charged in the Johannesburg Magistrate's Court with criminal offences and who are unable to afford the services of a lawyer.

The office is situated on the first floor of Cape House on the corner of Fox and Maclarn Streets in Johannesburg.

The telephone number is (011) 838-6655.

Israeli Envoy Denies Inkatha Military Training

*MB0201134892 Johannesburg THE STAR
in English 2 Jan 92 p 5*

[Report by Patrick Laurence: "Israeli Diplomat Denies Inkatha Combat Training"]

[Text] Reports that Israel gave military training to 200 Inkatha men were devoid of all truth, Israeli Ambassador to SA [South Africa] Tzvi Gov-Ari said in a New Year's interview.

"We have never, as the government of Israel, been involved in this kind of activity with any political group or party from South Africa."

Israel had only been involved—"and proudly so"—in training members of the black community in medical, agricultural, educational and developmental skills, the ambassador insisted.

Some 600 black South Africans had been trained in these spheres over the past three years, Mr Gov-Ari said, adding: "We will continue to do so. It is the only way we find appropriate to help the people of South Africa."

Asked whether it was possible that non-government agencies in Israel had given Inkatha men military training, Mr Gov-Ari replied: "I have no knowledge of it. I'm sure that no private company could do it without the knowledge of the authorities."

Mr Gov-Ari stressed that Israel's non-military training courses were open to blacks across the political spectrum, without discrimination in favour of people from one ideological camp rather than another.

He acknowledged that Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini had visited Israel as a guest of his government about four months ago, but said a visit by ANC leader Nelson Mandela was in the offing.

"(King Goodwill) was interested in aid in the agricultural field. We promised to send a group of experts to kwaZulu to assist in agricultural training and cattle raising. We have the knowledge and can assist."

But, Mr Gov-Ari hastened to add, Mr Mandela had also been invited to visit Israel: "He has accepted. It is a matter of co-ordinating a time."

The conversation turned to the ANC's [African National Congress] pro-PLO sympathies and to Mr Mandela's view of PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat a comrade.

"The ANC tried to identify with the PLO but it is extremely different. They are struggling for democratic rights in their country. The PLO has been recognised as an international terror organisation."

"The PLO is different from the Palestinian people. We are ready to speak to them. We have already met them twice, in Madrid and in Washington. On January 7 we will continue discussions in Washington."

Comparison to De Klerk Message to Africa

CM0301143491

Johannesburg Radio RSA in English at 1750 on 31 December carries a "special New Year's message to Africa" from South African State President F. W. de Klerk. The text of Radio RSA version has been compared with the SAPA version published in the 2 January Sub-Saharan Africa DAILY REPORT, page 7, revealing the following variations:

Column one, paragraph one, reads: South Africa is...(omitting "good evening");

Same column, paragraph three, first sentence, reads: ...were to cooperate more closely and pool...(supplying word "more");

Same column, paragraph six, first sentence, reads: ...is to negotiate a new and...(deleting words "and formulate");

Column two, first partial paragraph, first sentence reads: "...first formal meeting. This was a success. This followed with in...(supplying additional sentence);

Same column, first full paragraph, first sentence reads: "...a result of these steps of this positive and...(supplying words "these steps of").

Press Review on Current Events for 3 Jan

ME0301121092

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Right-Wing Cannot Turn Back Tide of History—"We cannot think of anything more foolish than the training of Ystergarde (Iron Guards) of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging," says Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 30 December in its page 6 editorial. The Iron Guards are being prepared "to fight the 'Third Boer War'—no doubt in accordance with the various war threats made by AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] leader, Mr Eugene Terreblanche." "All this Right-wing activity is foolish because neither the Ystergarde nor the BRL [Boer Republican Army] can turn back the tides of history."

Country 'More Divided Than Ever'—Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 December in its page 6 editorial is "not sorry" to see the end of 1991. "It began with hope and ended with the country more divided than ever." "Despite the earnest intentions of those who participated, the first day of Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] ended in a massive bust-up between State President De Klerk and ANC [African National Congress] President Nelson Mandela over the continued existence of Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation; ANC military wing] and its refusal to hand over its arms caches. Mr Mandela attacked the State President with a ferocity that showed the bitterness behind his mask of urbanity and moderation. Although the rift was patched up the next day, the exchanges between the two leaders revealed the tenuousness of the rapport between them. Codesa also showed the danger of making the negotiations a twosome between the government and the ANC."

THE STAR

Call To Defend Farmers—"Farming authorities are rightly angry at the lack of adequate protection given to individual farms," begins a page 10 editorial in Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 January. "For the past few years homesteads owned by ageing farmers and their families in particular have been attacked by criminals, and a number of them killed and robbed." Until

the South African Police is sufficiently well staffed, "consideration could be given to the system used in Rhodesia during the bush war, namely, sending reservists to guard farms." National servicemen "would be far more useful guarding farms than sitting around idling their year away at base camps."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Urged To Speak Against PAC Killing of Policemen—"The ANC and its allies within Codesa may face something of a dilemma. The military wing of their erstwhile ally in the patriotic front, the PAC, has claimed responsibility for gunning down several policemen in the past few weeks," notes Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 January in a page 4 editorial. "These actions, while politically ineffectual, are as morally reprehensible as the right-wing terror, perhaps more so since they are designed primarily to ensure loss of life. It would help were the ANC to say so. The victims are, after all, members of the same police force upon which we are relying to root out the school and post office bombers."

SOWETAN

Government 'Pussyfooting' Toward Open Schools—Referring to the explosions at a school in Nelspruit on New Year's day, Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 January in a page 6 editorial explains: "the attack follows the school's decision to adopt the B model education system to admit 40 black children this year." "The Government's scheme, which is pussyfooting its way towards something that will become formal, will cause more problems than it solves. Incremental reform has such problems. The Government should take the bit between its teeth and open all public schools to all children. This will make it difficult for the lunatics to bomb so many schools."

THE WEEKLY MAIL

Need for Military Neutrality—Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 3-9 January in its page 16 editorial believes action must be taken to ensure "the neutrality of the military, and all its front and covert operations, during the transition process." "The seriousness of the situation cannot be overstated. Military Intelligence are the people who brought us the butchers of Mozambique, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]. They also interfered with the process of democratization in Angola, Namibia and Zimbabwe. They have spent millions training men to fight the death against democracy, one-person one-vote and the African National Congress. They have assisted and trained some of the bloodiest players in the township violence of recent years. They are the prime suspects in any discussion of a 'third force' that is promoting violence. They have to be brought to book."

Angola

MPLA Official Says UNITA Not Obeying CCPM

MB0301130292 Luanda Radio Nacional Network
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 3 Jan 92

[Report on interview with Colonel Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos Nando, deputy chief of the government team to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, by unidentified Radio Angola reporter; date and place not given—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] [Announcer] Colonel Fernando da Piedade Dias dos Santos Nando, deputy chief of the government team to the Joint Political and Military Commission, CCPM, has again accused the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, of failing to comply with the decisions of the CCPM, the organ that is overseeing the implementation of Angolan peace accords.

Col. Fernando Nando said that UNITA has not been conveying CCPM decisions to its provincial representatives and, when that happens, it then imposes a number of conditions.

[Nando] "One or two days after the latest CCPM meeting, UNITA did in fact name two officials in each province to be contacted by the local governmental authorities. That step was taken. Some of those same representatives are, however, alleging they received no guidelines from their leadership to carry out the tasks indicated by the CCPM. In addition to not receiving orders [words indistinct] formal process, we also have information that they are not clear about what central administration entails. We must get health and educational services going in addition to appointing commissars. We must guarantee supplies to the population.

"We have one concrete example from Malange Province. We received a report that notes the following principal difficulties and obstacles on the ground: UNITA denies the restoration of police, particularly in [words indistinct] districts; the occupation of governmental infrastructure, notably district and communal village commissariats, commissar homes, hospitals, and other infrastructure; and UNITA refuses the reestablishment of health and educational services in every district. UNITA has introduced a border, customs, and emigration system in Maquela do Zombo District. It recovers revenue for border customs duties. It flatly refused the installation of [name indistinct] and Angolan Government customs. The people in the area are demanding currency exchange and [words indistinct] activity in the communal villages."

[Announcer] UNITA is not fully observing CCPM's decisions and the representatives of the Angolan Government are encountering many difficulties in their work to reestablish central administration in UNITA-controlled areas. Col.

Fernando Piedade Nando, deputy chief of the governmental team to the CCPM, says that this situation could affect the electoral registration process.

[Nando] "If we fail to extend central administration to every part of the country before election time, what is bound to happen? Either those people who are in UNITA-controlled areas will not be registered and will, therefore, be unable to vote, which is not quite correct, or then UNITA might come up presenting proposals for a parallel electoral registration process. (That would be incoherent). We could also face the risk of having Zairians, Zambians, and Namibians casting votes. I do not think that would be an acceptable situation to any honest Angolan citizen.

"UNITA is also not correct when it says that its behavior does not endanger the electoral registration process. It is very limiting because we have agreed within the CCPM that the process of extending state administration should be over one month prior to the beginning of the electoral registration process."

[Announcer] Col. Nando also discussed the confinement of Angolan Government and UNITA troops. He recognized that there have been some minor problems concluding the confinement of Angolan Government forces. He rejected, however, UNITA's claims that 98 percent of its troops have already been confined.

[Nando] "What is happening here is that it is not enough for UNITA to state that it has already confined 98 percent of its military forces. It is necessary that the Verification and Control Groups investigate and confirm those figures. In any event, it is not correct for UNITA to congratulate itself on having virtually concluded its troop confinement process because there are issues that have to be resolved in the correct place.

First, it has come to our notice that UNITA has not been confining personnel that are essentially [words indistinct] that personnel are being infiltrated in the cities under the pretext of being needed for political work, to serve as bodyguards to senior UNITA officials, and for other reasons.

Second, the word confinement does not apply to the troops alone. It must also apply to the military materiel used during the war and, within that context, we have one concern that we believe can seriously endanger the peace process: The military equipment used by UNITA during the war is conspicuously absent from the troop confinement areas. We are talking mainly about heavy weapons. Furthermore, some one third of the UNITA soldiers have no weapons in their confinement areas. We find that rather strange."

[Announcer] UNITA is confining old people and children. There are no weapons, particularly heavy weapons, in its troop confinement areas. The prisoner release problem has been another hurdle in the Angolan peace process. Col. Nando has once again denied UNITA claims that all its prisoners have been freed.

[Nando] "UNITA has not yet released all its prisoners. We can prove this. There are men who belonged to our forces, others who were officials in the various state structures, and some five civilians who were captured by UNITA during the war. We have their names and we have given those names to the UNITA team. So far, we have had no response. I can add a few examples: If you look at this photograph, and a few others that I have here, you will see it was taken in Jamba. Obviously, UNITA authorized these photographs for propaganda purposes. Here you see seven men. Of these seven men, only two have been released. We have Massamba on this side, and (Reco) at the end of the group. All the other men are still prisoners. We can see our Comrade (Mateus Segunda) in this enlarged photograph. He was at one stage the deputy commissar for Benguela Province. We can also see Captain Luis Antonio Mango.

"Here, I have a letter written by Lieutenant (Roberto Francisco Altera), who was a pilot with the People's Air Force of Angola, FAPA. He concludes this letter to a relative in the following manner: I am ending this letter with a big hug. I hope you will be ready for our return. Goodbye. See you soon. The date of the letter is 5 April 1991. In order to show that we are not trying to use this situation for propaganda gains, we can cite other names, only the names, of other comrades who are still in prison. What we actually want is justice and respect for human rights."

State Control Extended to Lumeje-Cameia

MB0101094792 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Text] (Muaquiaba), correspondent of the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel, Vorgan, for Moxico Province reports that high-ranking Luena city-based National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party, MPLA-PT delegations flew by helicopter to Lumeje-Cameia District to implement the program for extending central administration.

The Vorgan correspondent reports that the government team was led by Moxico Provincial Governor Ernesto dos Santos Liberdade. The UNITA team was led by (Tomas Chapa), the Luena-based party provincial secretary.

The delegations were welcomed by UNITA officials and local traditional leaders, including two queens.

* Reactions to Government's New Economic Package

* Hotels, Restaurants

92AF0298A Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The new economic package that went into effect on Monday continues to be the talk of the day. At home, in the street, in the office, wherever you go, all the talk centers on this topic.

Questions are arising regarding the effects of these measures on the general public.

Until a short time ago, wages were not a matter of concern for most citizens: now, in most households, couples are asking each other: "How much are you making?" And they take a quick accounting to see if their earnings will last until the end of the month.

"It will be a real struggle for survival," some say. Rightly or wrongly, the fact is that the Angolans will have to tighten their belts—even more than in the last 16 years, although some say otherwise. "There are no more holes in my belt," a citizen joked.

Within the framework of the new package of measures which were approved by the nation's economic leaders and which went into effect three days ago, let us see how some average hotels and restaurants reacted.

The Tivoli Hotel (with 54 rooms), which until Sunday charged in foreign currency, converted its prices from dollars to new kwanzas [NKZ] at the unofficial rate of 780.00 NKZ to the dollar (the official exchange rate is 90.00 NKZ to the dollar), applying the S-2 surtax of 550.00 NKZ.

Thus, the daily rate for a single room is 89,700 NKZ, while a double room is 112,500 NKZ per day. The new price list to which the JORNAL DE ANGOLA had access indicates that a suite is 218,400.00 NKZ.

Meals a la carte, which used to cost an average of \$40.00, now cost 31,200.00 NKZ—more than double the minimum wage on the new wage scale (12,000.00 NKZ), while the buffet comes to about 35,100.00 NKZ.

At the Hotel Tropico (195 rooms), the daily rate for a single room is the same as the Tivoli, or 89,700.00 NKZ. A double room is 109,200.00 NKZ and a triple room is 114,000 NKZ.

The buffet at the Tropico is the same as the Tivoli: 35,100 NKZ.

At the Mundial, a hotel unit practically reserved for crews of the Portuguese company TAAP [Portuguese Airways], a single room is 85,800 NKZ per day and a double room is 109,200 NKZ.

At this hotel meals are only served a la carte and come to about 31,200 NKZ.

It is noted that all the hotels to which we referred are managed by the Portuguese company Esta.

Carlos Amorim, the company's representative in Angola, admitted that there could be a drop in prices if the hotels are not busy. He stressed that this is a time of reflection and study to see how the market will react. "Later we will be able to consider the best way to respond in accordance with the demand, as in any part of the world where there is a free economy," he pointed out.

The Barracuda restaurant, at the end of the island, finally opened yesterday, after closing on Monday to update prices in light of the new economic measures.

Contrary to what was happening in the days before the new economic measures went into effect, yesterday the Barracuda had very few customers. At least until the time we arrived there, there were only an estimated 150 clients, a very small number in relation to the previous days.

A meal a la carte at the Barracuda costs 15,000 NKZ, the buffet is 25,000 NKZ and soft drinks are sold for 2,500 NKZ. Mineral water, carbonated or plain, costs 750 NKZ and beer is 2,500 NKZ.

In the esplanade, the cost of bread is 5,000 NKZ, mayonnaise is 11,000 NKZ and boiled or fried shrimp is 5,500 NKZ.

Sparkling wine may be had at the Barracuda for between 70,000 and 800,00 NKZ, while an espresso costs 500 NKZ.

Retired workers will be taken into consideration with the increases in pensions resulting from the economic package recently approved by the government, JORNAL DE ANGOLA was told by an anonymous source linked to the National Social Security Institute.

According to the source, who denied rumors that have been circulating to the effect that pensioners will not have the right to the increases, there is no reason for alarm, because the laws apply to everyone and thus the companies, ministries, and everyone else will have to comply with them.

* Huila Official

92AF0198B Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Lubango—Adriano Silva, Huila Province vice governor for the economic and productive area, said on Monday that specific circumstances of the province make it impossible to do away with the system of supply cards immediately, as provided in the government's recent economic measures.

Adriano da Silva announced that an unspecified quantity of foodstuffs would arrive shortly, which will permit the gradual elimination of the supply cards, as well as the old rural marketing system.

In a press conference, the vice governor made it known that organizational measures, which he did not specify, would have to be taken so the merchandise would not be diverted from official marketing channels to the parallel market.

On Monday morning the governor of Huila Province met in emergency session with marketing agents in the state and private sectors to review the available food reserves, in light of the new measures no in effect.

It was presumably this meeting which led to the decision to maintain the system of supply cards, contrary to the stipulation of the central government, because of inadequate stocks.

It is noted that establishments that sell basic products (food and other items) remained closed on Monday morning; in the afternoon, service was resumed but remained as it had been prior to the announcement of the government's economic measures, particularly with regard to prices.

* Huila Merchants

92AF0198C Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The prices of such basic food products as rice, sugar, and edible oil rose more than 50 percent on the unofficial market following the announcement of the economic measures taken by the government, according to the Angolan news agency ANGOP.

Up to last Friday, rice was selling for 100 NKZ [new kwanzas], sugar was 1,100 NKZ, and cooking oil was 700 NKZ; they now cost 200 NKZ, 1,500 NKZ, and 1,400 NKZ, respectively, because of the flood of customers at the unofficial markets in this period, given the inability of the official markets to meet the demand.

To provision 85,000 "salaried" workers for a month, the markets in Huila Province would require 400,000 tons of these products.

According to economists surveyed by the ANGOP, the commercial establishments "will have serious difficulty dealing with the problems involved in provisioning the nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants in the province," within the freer marketing system.

Sources in the local productive sector said the peasants and herdsmen are not prepared for such a package, since local production has dropped about 15 percent as a result of four years of drought, the consequences of which have affected 1,406,233 people.

* Luanda Consumers

92AF0198D Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 20 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The customers of some stores which supply ordinary items in the capital said (on Tuesday) in Luanda that the economic steps taken by the government were "difficult."

In a survey conducted by the ANGOP, the consumers argued that the prices charged in the stores were incompatible with the new wage scale.

The new wage table recently approved by the People's Assembly sets the minimum wage at 12,000 NKZ [new kwanzas].

They pointed out that the consumers will find it impossible to acquire manufactured products because, as they said, "the workers are not earning enough to overcome their problems in this area."

Among these essential products, whole milk and chicken, for example, cost 4,500 NKZ and 3,500 NKZ, respectively, while a pair of shoes costs 25,000 NKZ and a shirt costs 15,000 NKZ.

They argued that the price table should be in keeping with the worker's wage.

They felt that if the government does not reconsider the problem of the new wage scale, there should be a reduction in the prices of some products, namely, milk, shoes, and chicken, among others.

* Situation in Benguela

92AF0198E Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 22 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] Benguela—Four days after the government package was implemented, as part of its plan of action, the unrestricted sale of merchandise and the liberalization of prices are still not in effect in Benguela Province.

Alexandre Silva, provincial delegate of the Ministry of Trade, said there was "hesitation and uncertainty" on the part of most of the merchants, who were accustomed to controlled distribution.

The commercial establishments were closed again on Wednesday for the second day in a row; some of them claimed to have "internal administrative problems," while other sources say the real problem lies in the fact that Benguela "does not have the quantity and diversity of merchandise to meet the requirements of the announced measures."

At this time, only the "Pereira e Filhos" establishments and the "Wapossoko e Nampula" organizations, both of which handled the complementary supply in Benguela and Lobito, respectively; the Lojas Francas de Angola (headquartered in Lobito); and Angoshop are in a position to open their doors, with a wide range of consumer goods and manufactured products.

All the others, according to an ANGOP survey of their proprietors, have nothing to sell except the usual products listed on the supply card: 2 kg of rice, 1 kg of beans, 1 liter of oil, and 10 kg of cornmeal, at a total cost of 1,000 NKZ [new kwanzas].

In an interview on Tuesday, the Trade Ministry delegate reported that there had been a break in the supply of sugar in the province, pending the arrival of a ship, from which sugar is being unloaded at this time at the Port of Namibe.

For its part, the unofficial market has been "calm" since Monday, although some prices have gone up; vegetable

oil has gone from 2,000 to 2,200 NKZ, sugar has gone from 1,000 to 1,300 NKZ, and whole milk has gone from 4,000 to 5,000 NKZ.

Local government authorities said the lack of merchandise on the shelves of the stores does not affect the application of the announced measures, because they are aimed to "bring the official and unofficial market prices into balance."

Carlos Bras, vice governor of Benguela, feels that the merchandise will appear as the economy develops and the announced measures "will oblige people to work to increase production and to maintain proper control of the productive process and, principally, the use of raw materials."

Meanwhile, the senior trade officials in the province met on Tuesday and Wednesday with the economic agents, merchants, and wholesalers of Benguela and Lobito, and the municipal trade delegates, to exchange ideas.

What is certain, from the reactions gathered by the ANGOP among people of varied social levels and backgrounds, is that there is a large dose of skepticism among some, while others are asking themselves why the same thing that happened in September of last year, when there was a currency change, will not happen again now.

According to one citizen, the "controller" of measures (as he made a point of calling him) should first see to it that the supply of merchandise is increased, to avoid the (re)appearance of the waiting lines.

Meanwhile, the marketing director of Angoshop told the press that "the government's new economic measures are the first step on the long road to the market economy."

* Prices for Goods, Services

92AF0198F Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 21 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] In a joint decree, the ministers of planning and of finance have updated the prices of goods and services included in the system of fixed prices, and their respective marketing margins.

Thus, the air fare from Luanda to Uije is now 12,707 NKZ [new kwanzas], while an airline ticket to Malanje is 18,952 NKZ, and to Benguela it is 20,651 NKZ.

From Luanda to Huambo, the fare is the same as it is to Benguela, and the fare is 18,443 NKZ from Menongue and Dondo.

The decree adds that the public will now pay 17.50 NKZ for a cubic meter of water, 470 NKZ per kg for infant formula, and 507 NKZ for cooking oil.

* Kwanza-Norte: Apprehension

91AF0198G Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 21 Nov 91 p 3

[Article by Isidoro Natalicio]

[Text] Ndalatando—The government's recent economic measures were received in Ndalatando, the capital of Kwanza-Norte Province, with some apprehension.

Given that there are no commercial establishments in the region that take foreign exchange, or other special stores, the population looked almost coldly on the new economic package.

The aspect questioned most is the partial elimination of the supply card, seen in some circles as untimely. Some people argue that the elimination of the supply card should be accompanied by a better and larger supply of goods. They also say that it will mean a return to the long and interminable waiting lines. In any event, the prospect of having fewer differences [as published] is comforting to many people.

Many people feel that such measures should be accompanied by a redefinition of the marketing strategy, adapted to the specific circumstances of each province. For Kwanza-Norte Province, in particular, it is urgent to reevaluate the cadres responsible for the direction and execution of commerce, as well as the economic agents, because the intent, after all, is to have qualified people buying and selling, making loans and collecting payments.

The wage readjustment is the second most questioned issue, although—again—not in any great depth. This situation derives primarily from the simultaneous increase in salaries in the civil service (which absorbs most of the manpower in the province) and in the prices of almost all products, sometimes even in inverse proportions. [Sentence as published]

The anarchical situation created in many establishments by the liberalization of commerce has heightened the apprehension of the citizens.

No Reaction Seen in Unofficial Market Yet

On the other hand, contrary to what is happening in most of the country, the prices of the various products in the street markets, where the people do most of their shopping, have not changed yet. The prices of basic products in the local diet, namely cassava meal, fish, and sugar, were still averaging 250 NKZ [new kwanzas], 3,000 NKZ, and 1,000 NKZ, respectively, per kg at the beginning of this week.

Whole milk costs 2,500 NKZ, a liter of vegetable oil costs 2,000 NKZ, and a liter of wine costs 2,500 NKZ. EKA beer costs 1,000 NKZ per liter. Rice, salt, and beans are selling for 800, 400, and 800 NKZ, respectively, per kg.

* Reaction in Malanje

92AF0198H Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 21 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] On Tuesday, the residents of Malanje voiced their indignation at the wage increase and the rise in the prices of some items, announced by the Angolan Government on Saturday.

The people were unanimous in their feeling that the government's new economic measures will jeopardize the social life of the nation's workers, if there is no counterpart measure by the marketing structures to ensure a supply of essential goods to the people.

"We hope that the entities devoted to commerce have the capacity to meet the needs of the people," they said, adding that "even with the increase in wages, if the stores do not have anything to sell, things will go from bad to worse."

They said that "first of all, the government must stock the stores so that there will be enough food for every citizen to buy, according to his financial capacity."

They also voiced their satisfaction at the elimination of the "special supply," which they said was unjust.

* New Port Tariffs

92AF0198I Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 22 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The directorate of "Intertransportes," headquartered in Luanda, has decided to apply new rates in the port terminals in the nation's capital, Lobito, and Namibe, following the economic package announced by the government on Saturday, to go into effect throughout the country this Monday.

A document to which JORNAL DE ANGOLA had access notes that henceforth the terminal supervisor will be paid 8,100 NKZ [new kwanzas] per hour; equipment operators, crane operators, and drivers and checkers will receive 4,050 NKZ, 4,050 NKZ, and 2,700 NKZ, respectively. Stevedores will receive 1,350 NKZ. B.75 and Delmach machines are 45,000 NKZ and trucks are 22,500 NKZ per hour.

The services of B.75 and Delmach trucks cost 22,570 NKZ, while a truck with winch and driver comes to 20,000 NKZ per hour.

Also within the framework of the government measures, there are new rates for mechanics, electricians, and refrigeration technicians, at 2,700 NKZ, 1,500 NKZ, and 3,000 NKZ per hour, respectively, and for the lease of 20- to 40-foot containers.

Full or empty, 20- and 40-foot containers are 45,000 and 90,000 NKZ per unit. The rate for general cargo is 3,300 NKZ per metric ton. Wheeled automotive vehicles come to 7,750 NKZ per linear meter. Vehicles with tractor treads are 10,313 NKZ per linear meter.

Contacted by this newspaper, a source at Intertransportes explained that the firm was billing foreign clients in dollars only, to "support some of the expense of maintaining the equipment." He indicated that the prices quoted above represent a 50-percent increase.

Regarding the freight charges for contract leasing by the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers [SCM] for the transportation of various merchandise to Uije, Malanje, Huambo, and Bie provinces, regions where "Intertransportes operates in accordance with an SCM plan, the rate increase depends on agreements between the company, that government organ, and the Bank of Angola. We do not know if it will be 50 or 100 percent," he explained.

The freight charges before the implementation of the measures announced by the government on Saturday were as follows:

—For distances under 1,000 km, out and back, covered in less than six days: 355,200 NKZ, if the truck has a mechanical winch and hitch; for a container: 177,600 NKZ. For other distances the charge was 15 NKZ [as published] per ton. "This calculation was based on a 25-ton minimum," the document states.

* Luanda's Nightclubs

92AF0198J Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 23 Nov 91 p 2

[Article by Antonio Pimenta]

[Text] It was a week ago Monday that the government launched the new package of measures.

Yesterday JORNAL DE ANGOLA took to the street to measure the "temperature" of the prices being charged in the capital's nightclubs and discotheques.

Struggling with the figures, we are left with the impression that the government "package" does not seem to have affected prices in the nightclubs and discos, at least not as of yesterday. With the exception of the Hotel Panorama, which until a short time ago was charging in dollars, the establishments have remained the same.

Thus, a citizen who wishes to enjoy the services of the Hotel Panorama's nightclub will have to pay a cover charge of 6,000 NKZ [new kwanzas] on Fridays, 10,000 NKZ on Saturdays, and 25,000 NKZ on Sundays. Unfortunately, we were not able to ascertain the price of beverages and other products sold in that establishment, because the managers were still working on them at the time we were there.

In the Marialvas nightclub, currently one of the most popular ones because of the quality of service, the prices have not changed at all.

"The increase in prices on the unofficial market—where we purchase our products—does not yet justify any increase in our prices," said Paulo Bretes, manager of that establishment, who appealed to his customers not to

be concerned about higher prices because, at the Marialvas, "things will stay the same as before."

A citizen who goes to the Marialvas may purchase beer and soft drinks for 1,500 NKZ, whiskey (neat) for 1,000 NKZ, and snacks for 500 NKZ.

At the Aquario discotheque, the effects of the package are already being felt. A whiskey, which until recently was sold for 900 NKZ, is now 1,500 NKZ (aged) and 1,000 NKZ (new)—an increase of 600 NKZ in the former case. "The principal reason for this is the increased price of whiskey on the unofficial market," a spokesman for the discotheque explained.

Beer, soft drinks, gin, and Cinzano are still the same price: 1,130 NKZ, 1,500 NKZ, 290 NKZ, and 160 NKZ, respectively.

Prices at the Adao also remained the same. "We will not change our prices until the unofficial market prices go up," a source connected with the Adao told JORNAL DE ANGOLA.

The Adao is charging 1,000 NKZ for beer and soft drinks, while gin costs 250 NKZ. The price of an aperitif depends on the size of the drink and the client's tastes.

At the Mathieu, one of the most frequented dancing spots in our city, the situation is stable and does not differ much from the others. The prices are still the same as they were before the new government measures were announced: 1,500 for a beer or a soft drink and 1,000 NKZ for whiskey. Those who wish to enjoy the barbecue will have to shell out 7,000 NKZ, or 3,500 NKZ for a half-portion.

This is how things are going in Luanda's nightclubs and discotheques. So when you go out, make sure how much to carry in your wallet.

* Military Markets

92AF0198K Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] The new package of economic measures launched by the government has not affected the Defense Ministry, because the military supermarkets are still charging the same prices, much lower than the prices in the other stores.

Following are the prices charged in the military commissaries in the month of November:

—1 kg of rice: 36.00 NKZ [new kwanzas];—1 kg of sugar: 38.00 NKZ;—1 kg of baking dough: 36.00 NKZ;—1 kg of salt: 5.00 NKZ;—1 can of whole milk: 250.00 NKZ;—1 can of condensed milk: 30.00 NKZ;—1 can of smoked sausage: 350.00 NKZ.

*** Economic Police Installed**

92AF0198L Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Dec 91 p 3

[Article by Pereira Dinis]

[Text] Economic Police posts were recently installed in all the municipios of Luanda, to monitor commercial activity in light of the government's recent socioeconomic measures.

The announcement was made by Vasco Alexandrino, national assistant director of the Economic Police, who said that the posts "are to be directed by agents who have demonstrated good work."

Regarding the recent liberalization of prices, Vasco Alexandrino said that the measure was welcome, because the old system created confusion among the economic agents, leading the police to be more flexible.

"We have to put an end to the illegal currency market. We met recently and exchanged ideas with some government agencies, to study the most suitable way to do this, and we concluded that the coercive measures that would have to be applied by the police would be useless, because we were combating the effects and not the causes," he explained.

The Directorate of Economic Police concluded that its agents were not equipped to combat the unofficial market because the latter is an economic phenomenon and must be attacked with economic measures.

The speaker also reported that the increase in prices requires that the economic agents take steps to put their respective establishments in order, under threat of missing the "competition boat" or running afoul of the police. He warned that from now on they should also have licenses and not temporary documents.

Since the opening of the municipal departments of the Economic Police, there has not been a single case of an economic crime.

*** Situation in Kwanza-Sul**

91AF0198M Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 29 Nov 91 p 3

[Article by Neto Makandumba]

[Text] Thirteen days after the announcement of the government's new economic program, the commercial establishments in the province remain the same as before—empty. The enthusiasm created among the workers by this announcement very soon began to fizzle out because, up to now, everything is just the same.

The stores continue to offer the workers the usual vacuum left by the poor stock of supplies in the last holiday season, while we are seeing a relative pause in the administratively managed commerce (little tickets) which has constituted the prime mover of the economic

activity in this province in recent times, when products were being sold in units of 500 kg to those who enjoyed influence with the commercial structures or others involved in this process.

From this point of view, we are faced with a problem: the "package" has been fully in effect since 18 November, yet the stores have empty shelves, prices are not waiting for anyone and are shooting up every day, the wage readjustments on which the price increases are based have not yet reached the pockets of the worker, while the need to eat, at the least, continues to put the squeeze on families.

For now, the absence of products—particularly the five products with a fixed price ceiling—in the commercial establishments is leaving the workers in the province somewhat dubious about the effectiveness of these measures and, on the other hand, is creating all the "ingredients" to stimulate the vendors in the unofficial market to push up the prices of their wares as far as they can, because they are not finding anyone who will go along with them in regulating the market prices and bringing them into line.

For example, CADA [Angolan Agricultural Company] is now selling a liter of palm oil for 1,000 NKZ [new kwanzas], as against the previous price of 100 NKZ. Dinaprop [National Farm and Animal Products Distribution Company] is selling imported chicken for 2,500 NKZ, regardless of size or brand, while Transfal [expansion not given] is selling a case of domestic beer for 21,600 NKZ and soft drinks for 12,000 NKZ.

It is not just the workers who are concerned about this situation; the provincial government met recently in emergency session to assess the effects of the implementation of the government's new economic program and took some steps, sending a task force to Luanda to make some arrangements to correct the situation.

In telephone contact yesterday with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, on his return to Luanda, Jacob Lidia Joao, provincial delegate of the Trade Ministry, said the local government is doing everything possible to ensure that the stores would be stocked by the second week in December, stressing that money would determine the purchasing power of each consumer [i.e., there would be a plentiful supply of merchandise for anyone with the means to buy it].

The provincial governor, who did not go into detail about the quantity or quality of the goods that have already been received or are expected to arrive, asked the people to remain calm, because there will be no shocks in the supply system recommended under the government's new economic program.

However, if the future looks "promising," the present is clamoring for supplies, at least of the basic market basket (set quantities of products), now available only on the unofficial market and at prohibitive prices.

For example, Sumbe is only 180 km from Lobito and 310 km from Luanda (which has the largest commercial ports in the country), but its stores have not received any stocks since December 1990—not to mention the other municipalities which, for various reasons, notably the war and the poor condition of the access roads, have always been in the position of poor "stepchildren."

It may be concluded that if the government's economic measures, which are necessary and which seek to avert the economic and financial collapse which threatens the country, are to have the desired effects, they must be all-embracing, to see that every Angolan citizen, from Cabinda to Cunene, has a share in the supply.

If the program is executed from the limited perspective of the conditions in Luanda, ignoring the historical reality of the other provinces that constitute the country as a whole, then it may be said that the new economic program will suffer the same fate as the SEF [Economic and Financial Reorganization] and the PAG [Government Action Program]—amounting to nothing more than a good intention by the government.

Business Reorganization in the Commercial Sector

Meanwhile, Agromista [Mixed Wholesale Enterprise of Kwanza-Sul] will soon be privatized as part of the process of business reorganization in the commercial sector.

According to Jacob Lidia Joao, provincial delegate of the MINCO [Ministry of Trade], who reported the move in an interview with JORNAL DE ANGOLA, the measure is a continuation of the work which was initiated some time ago and which has already led to the privatization of Eremista [Domestic Trade Mixed Retail Company], Encodipa [National Company for Marketing and Distribution of Agricultural Products], and Emprotel [Mixed Hotel Enterprise].

According to our interviewee, the process is aimed basically to relieve the state of the executive role which it has played in the commercial sector, thus opening the latter to private enterprise. Along these lines, he defended the need to rehabilitate the commercial network in the province, which was estimated at 3,000 merchants before independence, but which now has only 300 merchants—50 percent of whom, according to the trade delegate, are not actually merchants in the real sense of the word.

Asked to say something about the organization of the hotel network, he deplored the present conditions in the hotels and announced some measures to be taken soon to improve their image, presenting a cleaner and more pleasant appearance to their guests.

According to the MINCO delegate, the Office of Registration of Buildings has not yet defined the legal status of the two major hotels in the province, which accounts for the delay in the privatization of these hotel units.

He added that the Praia Hotel, which belongs to the CADA [Angolan Agricultural Company] and which housed many homeless workers in the last decade, will soon close its doors to undergo renovation, while the Senator Hotel has been put up for public bidding and should be awarded to the bidder who best meets the conditions for its exploitation.

Asked about the precarious state of some restaurants in the province, which are unable to serve a meal, the trade delegate admitted that many of these restaurants will be offered up in a new public auction; he cited as an example the "Caravela esplanade," located by the beach in Sumba city, which he said is nothing more than an outdoor spot where groups of friends meet to have a few beers.

* Malanje Government

92AF0198N Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 1 Dec 91 p 3

[Text] Malanje—The provincial government of Malanje has made no pronouncement yet about the economic measures recently implemented by the Angolan Government, the ANGOP reports.

Speaking unofficially, Domi. 305 Muxiri, provincial vice minister for economic affairs, said there are two reasons for this: the new governor came to office only recently and is still engaged in a complete shakeup of his cabinet; and the stock of merchandise in the stores is inadequate or almost nonexistent.

As the ANCOP learned in this city, nine days after the government measures went into effect, no commercial establishment was carrying any food products.

The exception was the "Muzangala Limitada," which was formerly responsible for supplementary supplies for the nation's cadres. On Monday it began selling shoes and wine (domestically produced) under the liberalized price system.

A pair of woman's shoes comes to about 22,750 NKZ [new kwanzas], while children's sandals are being sold for 9,500 NKZ. Before the new government package was implemented, they were selling for around 10,000 and 5,000 NKZ, respectively.

A liter of wine, which previously sold for 250 NKZ, has gone to 2,500 NKZ.

Freight trains, which have been circulating regularly between Luanda and Malanje for some time, are not carrying any foodstuffs, ANGOP learned.

Prices on the unofficial market have shot up as a result of the "crisis" situation in the province.

A liter of vegetable oil, which previously sold for 1,800 NKZ, now costs 2,400 NKZ; rice has gone from 250 to 400 NKZ per kg, while sugar, which had been selling for 500 NKZ, is now 1,000 NKZ per kg.

*** Situation in Huila**

92AF01980 Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA
in Portuguese 28 Nov 91 p 3

[Article by Leonel Kassana]

[Text] Lubango (from our bureau)—The government's package of measures continues to "stir up" the people of Huila Province, who have very contradictory opinions about it.

In fact, the Huila government itself has reacted by ordering that the system of supply cards be maintained, to guard against a shortage (or disappearance) of products on the official circuit and to avoid an unnecessary (he said) stampede to the commercial establishments.

According to official circles here in Lubango, the measure by the local government is also aimed to "protect some positions": with the shortages, small-or large-scale, that the residents of Huila are now confronted with, the elimination of the supply card could eventually bring the city to a standstill, with people fighting, so to speak, over the few products in the stores.

In any event, while the government package was seen in some circles as practical, others voiced some doubts about its real effectiveness, doubts which are bolstered by the fact that the stores are currently deserted and the warehouses are empty.

The general opinion here in Lubango is that the government should "flood" the market with products first, before it changes the prices. The people are practical, too.

The wage readjustment in these parts is still only something they read about in the newspapers; thus the concern, considering what is happening in the unofficial market. The citizen is seeing the price of essential items shoot up. The tragedy begins here.

In less than 48 hours, such items as rice, sugar, vegetable oil, and others have gone up almost 100 percent, creating a desperate situation for the people, while the vendors are charging whatever they like.

The reaction of the unofficial market suggests a significant increase, which could reach 200 percent within the next few days. Sugar already costs 2,000 NKZ [new kwanzas], a liter of vegetable oil is 1,500 NKZ, and rice is now 500 NKZ, as against 1,100 NKZ, 700 NKZ, and 100 NKZ, respectively, just before the government measures went into effect. This gives some idea of the rising trend in the price of essential products.

While official sources say that the 85,000 registered consumers will require at least 400,000 tons of goods, in the countryside the picture seems to be more or less promising at the beginning of this agricultural year; still, the government package is giving rise to enormous apprehension, since the five-year drought has already reduced the peasants' production by 85 percent.

As is known, the peasants have seen their herds decimated by the famine, while the granaries have been sacrificed, even down to the strategic reserves. The traditional authorities have already begun to voice their disapproval of the price changes in the commercial transactions with the countryside, where, for example, a head of cattle fetches a little more than 30,00 NKZ in merchandise, which translates to a sack of sugar, a blanket, a few meters of cloth and a few other odds and ends.

Getting back to Lubango, however, the Intertransportes store, which makes its transactions in foreign currency, has calmed its customers' fears, saying it will not make any changes at all, except in the price of clothing. "Our customers may continue to make their purchases as usual until they have used up their balance," guaranteed Heitor Santos, the store director.

He also feels that, for the present, it would be counter-productive to eliminate the supply cards, because there are no stocks of merchandise. "If we opened our doors to everyone, the people would, if nothing else, make off with all our display cases," Heitor Santos said.

It is already a known fact that the system of rural marketing will be eliminated at some point, although the precise timing was not specified by Adriano da Silva, vice governor of Huila Province, who called a press conference to state the position of the Huila executive regarding the economic measures of the Angolan Government.

In light of the "specific circumstances of the province," the Huila Government advocates that the elimination of the supply cards and supplementary cards be carried out gradually.

According to analysts, the Huila executive is taking this position so as not to create false expectations among the people, who, in the recent past, have seen every attempt to improve their standard of living frustrated. It was this way with the currency exchange and the first devaluation.

Almost total secrecy surrounds the measures which the government says it will take to prevent the diversion of merchandise from the official channels to the unofficial market.

Meanwhile, for better or worse, the government's new economic measures are the talk of the day. In the restaurants, companies, households, anywhere you go, people talk of nothing else but "what life will be like in our country." While some people are already figuring out their wages according to the readjustment, others are hastening to cut their expenditures to a minimum. "No unnecessary spending now"; this is the consensus.

The reaction of the hotel industry was surprising—the best in the country, they are saying. The prices have remained stable; the proprietors of bars, restaurants, lunch counters, and pubs are apparently indifferent. It is

clear, though, that when the unofficial market begins to tighten the screws, then the changes will be inevitable.

The Huilapao restaurant, considered the best in this city, is always full; so is the Chela snack bar, Rosy's grill, and even the Ochifu bar, attached to the Huila Grand Hotel.

However, despite a certain amount of optimism (naturally cautious), there is a hovering uncertainty about the future, because the prices are out of reach of the common citizen, who still lives in villages.

The problem, the big problem, is that the conditions have not yet been created to ensure the speedy relocation of the people who have been living for several years in various districts of Lubango city, having fled the countryside because of the war, and, meanwhile, the rains have already begun to increase significantly, so the plans to make "the fullest use of the growing season" could go down the drain.

Then there is the shortage of seed, because, as we noted before, the reserves were used up during the times of famine and war; there is also the deterioration of the access roads to municipios and communes and the lack of any organized transport network for the people who, now that the war is over, are seeking to return to their "bualas."

All this is creating a dilemma for the government of Huila: whether to hold back on the measures announced by the Angolan executive, which in fact is already happening, or to expedite to the fullest the process of importing merchandise for the people.

Huila, which was once considered the granary of Angola and which, in the "fat years," provided more than 60 percent of the grain consumed in the country, is currently experiencing a food shortage, which, if not taken seriously, could result in another tragedy. The rain began to fall several days ago, but some of the peasants say they cannot plant crops on all their fields because of the mines; the seeds have not arrived; and during the long years of armed conflict, the cattle used for animal traction were largely killed off.

Mozambique

Unamo Registers With Ministry as Opposition Party

MB3112193291 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] The Mozambican National Union, Unamo, today submitted to the Justice Ministry all the necessary documents to officially register it as a political party.

In a statement sent to our newsroom this afternoon, Unamo demands that the venue of talks should be transferred from Rome to Mozambique so that the people may know who is in fact delaying the attainment of peace.

In its statement Unamo says that it expects the government to recognize the existence and activities of the emerging political parties by granting them installations and facilities so that they may conduct their activities.

Unamo Chief on Registration, Party Role

MB0101121492 Maputo Radio Maputo in English 1100 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Text] An organization called Unamo [Mozambican National Union] has become the first Mozambican opposition grouping to deliver to the Ministry of Justice all the documentation necessary for legal registration as a political party. Unamo, the Mozambique National Union, said in a statement that the documentation handed over to the Justice Ministry in Maputo yesterday included the party's statutes and programs, and a list of 1,977 members.

The minimum numbers necessary for legal recognition is 1,100.

The party appears to be strongest in the central province of Sofala, with 308 signatures, but it also presented 263 signatures from Zambezia, the province where it has a traditional base of support.

Until yesterday, the only party which had managed to fulfill all the legal requirements for registration was the ruling Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party. About a dozen others have yet to provide the proof that they have the necessary number of supporters.

The Unamo president, Carlos Reis, says Unamo will be a constructive opposition strongly committed to democratic changes in Mozambique. He also says that peace talks between the Mozambican Government and the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels should be transferred from Rome to Mozambique so that Mozambicans can actually follow what is happening. His statement warned against seeing politics in Mozambique as simply a struggle between Frelimo and the Renamo rebels and said the emerging opposition political parties should be provided with premises and facilities.

Renamo Activity in Beira Corridor Reported

MB0101192292 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Telephone interview with Harare correspondent Sarah Standa by Rachel Railings on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] President Chissano of Mozambique was in no mood to mince his words in his new year's message last night. He launched a verbal attack on the rebel movement, Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], accusing them of launching repeated attacks in the country, and delaying and hampering the peace talks that have been dragging on in Rome.

Our correspondent Sarah Standa has just been to the government-controlled town of Chimoio in the Beira corridor in central Mozambique. There have been repeated reports of Renamo activity in the region in violation of a partial cease-fire in the corridor. She is now back in Harare, and on the line Rachel Rawlings asked Sarah Standa what evidence she had seen of Renamo activity:

[Standa] Well, the evidence I saw was partly from speaking to aid people who were working within Chimoio. One example was an aid person was traveling 5 km out of Chimoio town when he was stopped by a group of 100 soldiers which were Renamo soldiers. They questioned this aid worker about what he felt toward peace, and whether he felt Mozambique needed peace. He said: Yes, it needed peace. Then they said: Right, well you can go on. He said: Look, I don't want to go on. You might shoot me. And they said: No, no, no. Go on, go on. In fact they did then try to shoot the vehicle.

Also farmers near to Chimoio have told me that they are still having farm workers' wives being abducted. Young girls, who were also living on the farms, being abducted by Renamo. So, there is still a lot of activity.

[Rawlings] Now, a group of 100 Renamo fighters, that sounds an awfully large group in an area that is supposed to be under government control. How much has the government really got the lid on the situation if these people can move around like that?

[Standa] Well, it does seem extraordinary and that is the most surprising thing that a group of 100 can move around without being spotted. The government has got definite control of the corridor itself which runs through Chimoio. But outside, which is 5 km either side, past where the government troops are and the Zimbabwean Army, it seems that Renamo is still actively involved. It seems that the government isn't really controlling the situation outside.

[Rawlings] What is Renamo trying to do? Is it trying to get hold of more territory? What are the objectives of its actions at the moment?

[Standa] Well, it seems slightly confused if anything because they are so split up, Renamo. These groups of 100 or so follow the leader in that group. They don't follow the leader of Renamo, Dhlakama. And so, they are responsible to that leader, and if that leader decides to go an attack a village despite peace talks taking place in Rome, he will go and do it. Their political objectives and their objectives as a whole seem totally confused.

[Rawlings] So, it sounds rather as though Renamo is splitting up and decaying. Is that the impression you got?

[Standa] Well, it is definitely splitting up. I wouldn't say it is decaying because it's very active, but it is definitely splitting up. It doesn't bode well if there is a cease-fire in the near future because even if during the Rome peace talks a cease-fire is signed, there is still going to be these

groups of Renamo who are working in the countryside almost becoming militiamen and bandits. They will still attack.

Demonstration in Beira; 16 Detained by Police

MB0201113792 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0500 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] Sixteen people have been detained by police in Beira City, Sofala Province, following a demonstration against the alleged poor distribution of basic goods made available by the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters, DPCCN. Some 2,000 people participated in the demonstration, which culminated in the beating up of two officials in the Macharote accommodation center for war-displaced people. The demonstrators accused the officials of diverting products meant for war-displaced people for their own personal benefit.

The Macherot center accommodates more than 14,000 people. Only 11,000 have been receiving regular supplies of basic goods.

Gaza Governor on Increased Renamo Activity in 1991

MB0201133392 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] In a reception hosted for provincial government officials, Gaza Governor Eugenio Numaio reported that more than 500 people were killed by Renamo last year. The governor said that increased Renamo operations in Gaza Province, particularly during the second half of last year, had led to the murders of many citizens. He noted the massacre in (Chiacabana) Village, in Gaza Province's Chokwe District, where Renamo elements killed 60 peasants and wounded dozens of people.

Governor Numaio also reported that the Gaza Province-based Mozambique Armed Forces' prompt response allowed security to be extended to every district in that province.

Council of Ministers Holds 34th Ordinary Session

MB3112144591 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1400 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] The Council of Ministers has assessed and approved the decree updating the electricity tariffs scale and the decree revising Article 18 of Decree No. 8 of 1991 on the farming, sale, and industrialization of cotton.

At its 34th ordinary session yesterday, the Council of Ministers also discussed the strike action by high school teachers, particularly in the city of Maputo and Maputo Province. The Council of Ministers advised the Education Ministry to ensure strict adherence to the law and to uphold the legitimate interests of students.

Commentary Refutes Claims of Economic Chaos

MB3112171691 (Clandestine) *Voz da Renamo*
in Portuguese 1500 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] Many lies have been spread at the expense of innocent Mozambican lives. The Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] has tried to deceive the people and the world at large by saying that there is war in Mozambique because foreigners want to destroy the country and its economy. Frelimo has claimed that the country's problems are due to the war and not to its regime.

The people only experienced suffering and economic setbacks in the 15 years of Frelimo government.

Our Mozambican brothers should be asked whether they also believe that the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] is responsible for the disruption of the economy. If they feel that that is the case, then they also believe that Zambia's economy is in ruins because of Renamo.

It is known that Zambia has been independent for 27 years. Likewise, Tanzania's economy is staggering. Has Renamo been responsible for destabilization in that country?

Do our Mozambican brothers believe that the economy of the USSR, a former world power, has been disrupted by Renamo's destabilization?

Mozambicans have been deceived by Frelimo's very dangerous propaganda. Everybody knows that Marxism-Leninism is opposed to a market economy system, and that it has completely destroyed the Soviet economy, while the citizens had to bear the burden.

The citizens of those countries have managed to replace their respective governments which have regrettably destroyed their countries. They did not make the mistake of electing the same leaders or parties, although the latter had tried to deceive the people in order to be reelected so that they could remain in power and destroy the economy.

Dear brothers, Renamo has taken up arms because the Marxist-Leninist system was committed to the destruction of the country's economy. There are examples of many countries which have opted for a (free economy) system. We do not want Mozambicans to regret having made the same mistake of electing an inexperienced party with senseless goals, and which would lead the country to total chaos.

Mozambicans must not be deceived by lies. They must assess the political situation because the time to lie has gone. It is worth asking Frelimo why has it been spreading the lie that the Mozambican economy has been destroyed by Renamo if in fact Frelimo knew too well that it was its political system that destroyed the economy?

Sofala Governor on 1991-92 Projects for Province

MB0201201092 *Maputo Radio Mozambique Network*
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Excerpt] In 1991, Sofala Province showed a 28.5 percent decrease in agricultural production, mainly as a result of drought and war. In an interview with Radio Mozambique, Sofala Province Governor said that cotton was the only crop that had positive results in the province. Sofala Province produced some 1,200 tonnes of cotton, reflecting growth of some 13.3 percent.

The governor noted that, in general terms, his province had had reasonable results during the first half of last year by attaining 1.9 percent growth. He said the best sectors were those of construction, transportation, and trade. Moreover, he noted that the province had successfully implemented the main 1991 programs, notably the Beira Corridor, urban renewal, and priority districts programs. He added that in 1992 the Sofala provincial government intends to conclude the implementation of the post-war program, reduce unemployment, and pay closer attention to the education and health sectors. [passage omitted]

Swaziland

Uniformed Mozambicans Allegedly Steal Cattle

MB0201124992 *Mbabane THE SWAZI OBSERVER*
in English 2 Jan 92 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Cross-Border Raid...."]

[Text] Three Mozambicans wearing army uniform charged into a homestead at Kshewula on Tuesday [31 December] morning and seized 10 cattle, straining the already tense situation along the Swaziland/Mozambique border.

The owner of the homestead, Mr Daniel Magagula, said he saw the three men walking out of his kraal driving away the cattle, estimated to be worth over E[Emalangen]10,000.

He said he then raised an alarm and neighbours came out and they all followed the Mozambicans, armed with knobsticks and axes.

The thieves, he said, went through to Mozambique via Ngomane, where they cut the border fence.

Mr Magagula and his neighbours followed the three right into Mozambique.

About 15 kilometers into that country, Magagula found the three, skinning all cows.

Realising that the game was up the Mozambicans upped and ran away, leaving the carcasses.

Mr Magagula then went back and reported the matter to the Lomahasha police.

Police spokesman, Inspector Azariah Ndzimandze confirmed the incident, adding that police were not allowed into Mozambique because the borders were already closed.

"When all this happened it was approaching dusk and I believe that these people might have come later in the evening to collect the skinned cows.

"The thieves could have hidden somewhere nearer to where they slaughtered the cattle in order to come back at night when nobody could see them.

"This is a serious problem which needs to be looked into seriously because it is more of a political issue than anything else," added Ndzimandze.

He appointed out that this was an issue which needed both the Swaziland and Mozambique security to join hands and address the matter.

This follows an incident two weeks ago when a South African truck driver was shot dead by people who were also identified as having been wearing army uniform.

The South African driver was shot dead during a robbery after he tried to struggle with one of the gunmen.

The truck which was loaded with goods is still at the police station waiting for the owner to come for it.

ANC Member Challenges Police To Shootout

MB0301102592 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Jan 92 p 6

[Report by Banele Ginindza: "ANC [African National Congress] Man Challenges Police to Shootout"]

[Text] A card bearing member of the African National Congress (ANC) has challenged the local police to a shootout because they are constantly harassing him.

Eddie Hlatjwako who resides at Checkers in Mbabane told THE TIMES that he has even called some of his comrades for a shootout with the police.

Hlatjwako claims to be harassed by the Police because of his involvement with the ANC.

"They say I am a threat but they never say in what way or to whom. I have already phoned Bongane and he is coming over along with other comrades," he said.

Hlatjwako said he has also reported the matter to his Branch Chief in Germiston who has said for him to make a formal report when he gets back to South Africa.

Assistant Police PRO [Public Relations Officer] Sergeant Paul Zishwili said he doubts if the ANC will allow Hlatjwako and his friends to use their weapons against the Royal Swaziland Police Force.

Hlatjwako told THE TIMES that he has been harassed by the Police ever since he came into Swaziland on December 17.

A Swazi national, Hlatjwako says he works in a Germiston quality control company.

His wife he said, is from Port Elizabeth.

He claims the harassment started when after a dispute with his wife, she informed the police that he is a member of the ANC.

Asked if he is he said "Of course I am ANC and that has earned me harassment here in Swaziland."

"It's wrong to be harassed by the Police because of my involvement with the ANC," he said.

He said they collect him from his home everyday and take him to the police station where he is kept for hours without being charged for anything.

He said they claim he assaults his wife and that he is a threat.

"This has gone too far, they are intervening in a family dispute, these police are quick to react when my wife reports anything yet they take longer when it is me."

He could not say when the showdown with the Police will be but mentioned several names of friends whom he claims are already preparation for it.

Sergeant Zishwili denied the harassment claims.

"It's all lies, Police are not harassing him, his wife reported that he hits and has threatened to kill her, we are the peace makers that is why we are involved in this," he said.

Police have tried in vain to reconcile the two, but he avoids the meetings.

Zambia

MMD Official—Asians 'Conniving' To Win Elections

MB0201182892 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] The MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] provincial leadership in Chipata has accused some Zambians of Asian origin of conniving with UNIP [United National Independence Party] officials to ensure defeat for the ruling in the forthcoming local government elections.

The district chairman for (?youth employment), (Enos Tembe), (?said) that some Zambians of Asian origin in the province were dishing out money to some Zambians to organize against the ruling party so that the defeated UNIP [United National Independence Party] could also capture all the seats in the local government elections.

Mr. (Tembe) said some six Asians who were aspiring for the post of mayors were behind the campaign to oust the present MMD provincial and district leadership.

Press Body on Chiluba's Christian Fundamentalism

MB0201185592 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] The Press Association of Zambia [Paza] has criticized some sections of the Christian Church for attempting to turn President Chiluba into a rightwing Christian fundamentalist. Paza Chairman (Richard Kagala) said in a statement released in Kitwe today that it was unfair for certain sections of the Christian Church of Zambia [words indistinct] President Chiluba in a [word indistinct] situation [words indistinct] more pressing problems [words indistinct] Mr. Kagala said it was unfortunate that [words indistinct] should be of concern only between the individuals and the [words indistinct].

Former President Kaunda Discusses Future Plans

MB0101201292 London BBC World Service in English 1705 GMT 1 Jan 92

[Interview with Kenneth Kaunda, chairman of the United National Independence Party, UNIP, and former Zambian president, by Robin McKay in Lusaka on the "Focus on Africa" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] Ever since he was ousted in Zambia's general election in October, there has been much speculation about Kenneth Kaunda's future. But recently he was reported as saying that he would tell a meeting of his United National Independence Party, UNIP, next Friday [3 January] that he wants to stand down as party leader, to devote himself to other projects. In Lusaka, Robin McKay asked ex-President Kaunda about his plans for the future.

[Kaunda] I just want you to know that from 1988 I have been working on a [word indistinct]. One, is a peace foundation. That is one. Two, there is a clinic, and in both cases I have been building. The building is coming up. Almost completed now. The clinic, Robin, is designed to treat some complex diseases. It is my intention inviting specialists from all parts of the world, specially retired specialists who are hoping have some good sunshine in Africa, sunshine in some of the old game reserves. They are going to operate from this clinic.

Now, I want to put this across to my Central Committee on the 3d. So, cutting it short I am saying, Robin, I am asking my party, which I have helped to form, helped found. (?I am one of the patrons), but and I think they should allow me not to rest. Probably they want me to help them organize a campaign, and so on, but not actively.

[McKay] So, really feel you are going to step down this time?

[Kaunda] Well, I would like to, but I am entirely in the hands of the people, but my own desire, really, is I am so loyal to my party I cannot say, I am going to do it myself. I want to explain to them why I want to do this. So, I must not say I am going to do this, Robin, before I explain to the Central Committee before they take this matter to the National Council. I should not decide on my own. I am a servant of the people. So, I must go to them, but I will do anything possible to be able to persuade them to allow me to opt out at this point.

[McKay] This has nothing to do with the so-called UNIP pressure group, those people who have been calling you to step down?

[Kaunda] No. I have no respect for those at all. I have no respect at all for such people. Why do I say so? They know where I am. And if they think that I am holding on to power, they are party men, they have the right to come and see me, and discuss the matter. They don't even know they have been saying all of these things without knowing what I am going to be saying. [Word indistinct] at all. So, I have no respect for such people. None at all, none at all, Robin. But out of my own conviction that I am doing this.

[McKay] Are you a rich man, Dr. Kaunda?

[Kaunda] [laughs] Robin, I am very proud to tell you that all I depend on now is my last pay from government. I should tell you that the IMF, the World Bank [word indistinct], who specialize in following leaders internationally, not just Zambia, to see who has got money where, and they have come out with nothing on me. I am very proud of that. I thank God for that. Robin, I have no money that I can call my own outside my salary. Nothing, nothing.

Ghana**Prisoner Amnesty on Revolution Anniversary Day***AB0201201392 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation
Radio Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Jan 92*

[Text] In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the 31 December revolution, the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced an amnesty for over 1,000 prisoners. An official statement issued today said those to benefit from the amnesty include prisoners who are first and second offenders who have been sentenced to less than 10 years and have served at least half of their sentences as at 31 December 1991 without the privilege of remission.

Those who have committed offenses such as subversion, murder, armed robbery, manslaughter, narcotics, economic sabotage, rape, child stealing, and defilement are however excluded. Prisoners sentenced to more than 10 years and who have served at least 10 years of that sentence as at 31 December 1991 are to have the remainder of their prison sentence remitted by half. Persons sentenced to life imprisonment and have served 10 years as at 31 December 1991 are to have their life sentences commuted to a definite term of 45 years.

Prisoners sentenced to death who have been on death roll for at least 10 years as at 31 December are to have their death sentences commuted to life imprisonment. Prisoners aged 60 years and above who have served at least half of their sentences without the privilege of remission as at 31 December are to be released on grounds of old age and infirmity. However, aged persons who have committed offenses such as subversion, murder, armed robbery, manslaughter, narcotics, economic sabotage, rape, slave dealing, child stealing, and defilement are excluded.

A number of prisoners who are seriously sick are to have their cases reviewed by a special medical board for purposes of effecting their release.

Liberia**Taylor, Bakut Meet; Set 10 Jan for Opening Roads***AB0201200092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 2 Jan 92*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] There has been a crucial meeting today between the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] commander in Nigeria, Major General Bakut, and NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leader Charles Taylor to try and get the Yamoussoukro peace accord back on course. The most recent row was over allegations that Taylor was not allowing free movement in his territory and interim President Amos Sawyer began an economic boycott

against Taylor. Well now, Taylor and Bakut have met to discuss the issues and with hope that the roads would be reopened. On the line, Robin White asked Charles Taylor how the meeting had gone?

[Begin recording] [Taylor] Well, the meeting has gone on very well. There is a major breakthrough. We have agreed, in accordance with the Yamoussoukro IV paper, to have the road, the Mamba-Kle road, along with the Bomi Hill road, opened on January 10. We are going to have the international press present, and we are going to put into place the various check units of combined checkpoint by ECOMOG and NPFL and then the roads will be open formally on the 10th.

[White] This is the road from where to where?

[Taylor] This is the so-called Mamba-Kle road. This is between Monrovia and Kakata. That's the only highway that is really closed that is the vein of contention and that is going to be opened formally. We also have some other significant breakthroughs, where we have extended an invitation to the ECOMOG group to send at least three or five liaison officers to the Ministry of Defense in Gbarnga to liaise and to avoid any type of misinformation or lies or deception on what we are doing or not doing. We have also extended them the invitation, even while we are going through this preliminary process, to assign ECOMOG personnel at the Port of Buchanan, because there have been a lot of lies and rumors that we have been bringing in arms; and this is not true. So, to begin to stop these lies and rumors and move the process forward for general elections, we have extended them the invitation to send a team over beginning today at the Port of Buchanan to monitor there to look at ships coming and going because we have nothing to hide.

[White] Can I get this straight? Will anybody anywhere in your territory be able to move anywhere else they want to and will people in Monrovia be able to move anywhere they want to in your territory as of January the 10th or will there still be some restrictions?

[Taylor] There are no restrictions in my territory right now, Robin. All of this nonsense you hear about opening of the road, Robin, there is one and only one road and one point between Monrovia and Kakata that you hear this noise about. People move around my territory. Openly, there is brisk business going on here. Commerce is going, everything is going on fine. On January 10, what is going to happen is that ECOMOG and ourselves are going to set up one checkpoint and remove soldiers from the roads, replacing them with policemen that will take care of civilians coming in and out. That is all, Robin. There is nothing that has been going on here. It is just big propaganda that the roads are closed, the people cannot move up and down. Hospitals are going, schools are going, churches are going, business. Robin, I tell you, you just cannot beat propaganda, (!I guess).

[White] And what about food? Will anybody who has grown food in your territory now be able to get on that road and drive it down to Monrovia and sell it in Monrovia?

[Taylor] Yes, but that has been going on. It is Sawyer that is saying that food should go to Monrovia, but when they sell this food, they should not buy things to come back.

[White] Presumably, he might well have stopped that embargo now.

[Taylor] He has to stop it Robin. He has no choice. I mean, how can you, I mean how can London tell, how can the City of London pose an embargo against Great Britain? Is that possible?

[White] Now, when in your mind are there going to be elections now in Liberia?

[Taylor] On schedule, in April. We are going to do everything possible to get these elections going. We are opening up these roads, we are letting ECOMOG go to the port. We are going to have them go to the military bases. We want these elections. We are fed up with these roaches in Monrovia just making a lot of noises. We want to go ahead with these elections, so they can shut and stop the lie. You know, these guys are Marxist-Leninist trained, you know? They sent them to Romania, Bulgaria. Sawyer was the head of that group at the university. So, they are used to fabricating a lie. So, the only way we beat these lies is to go ahead in a hurry, get these elections over with and then the lies are over.

[White] Mr. Taylor, a lot of people in Monrovia think you are a rather tricky person and that you might be about to spring another trick on them to delay the whole process.

[Taylor...laughing] Oh ho, Robin, no. No. You know, these are the same guys that Doe chased at a time with sticks, you know. And they are used to lying. I have no intentions of pulling anything. Robin, I have had to suffer for this revolution. I had to pawn my wristwatch to raise money to support these fighters. I had to sell my wedding band.

[White] Mr. Taylor, you are a very wealthy man. Everybody knows you are a very wealthy man and a lot of Liberians are now very, very poor.

[Taylor] I am a wealthy man? No, Robin. Robin, you know something? I am a Christian. I am a Christian and I believe in God and I will swear, so help me God, I do not have any money, Robin. [end recording]

Sawyer Says Embargo Yielding 'Fruitful Results'

AB0101183592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 31 Dec 91

[Text] The president of the interim government, Dr. Amos Sawyer, says the embargo on luxurious items to areas held by the National Patriotic Front [NPFL] to put

the peace process back on foot has begun to yield fruitful results. He said since the embargo, the technical committee consisting of representatives of the NPFL and the West African Peace Monitoring Group, ECOMOG, [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] has resumed talks on the implementation of the Yamoussoukro IV agreement as well as the creation of a buffer zone between Sierra Leone and Liberia.

According to the LIBERIA NEWS AGENCY, LINA, Dr. Sawyer made the disclosure at the 170th anniversary program of the Providence Baptist Church on Ashmond Street in Monrovia. He reiterated that the imposition of the embargo was only intended to exert pressure on the leadership of the NPFL to begin the peace negotiation. Dr. Sawyer praised the church and other religious organizations for their relentless efforts in resolving the Liberian conflict and added that history will record the perseverance, dedication, and wisdom.

Meanwhile, Dr. Sawyer said that the current situation in the country does not need a situation, but rather the collective wisdom of all peace-loving citizens to bring pressure on the leadership of the NPFL.

Niger

Tuaregs Attack Town; 12 Security Men Kidnapped

AB0201133092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French
1230 GMT 2 Jan 92

[Text] There has been a new rebel attack in Niger. Clashes erupted yesterday morning at Abala, some 200 km northeast of Niamey. Several persons were killed and many others have not been accounted for, as Malam Yaou confirms on the line from Niamey.

[Begin Yaou recording] Some 12 gendarmes and men from the Republican Guard were abducted following the fighting, which lasted until 1000 between the armed group, who rode in three vehicles and forces of law and order. Those abducted include the local security officer. The assailants seized arms and ammunition as well as three vehicles. They carried away the bodies of three of their comrades killed in the fighting.

That was the third Tuareg attack in Niger in less than one week. The two previous attacks took place on 30 December. In one of these attacks in the Agades region, another gendarme was killed while an administrative officer was abducted and several vehicles burned. Up until now, the whereabouts of that officer are still unknown. Tourists were also attacked and their vehicles and personal effects taken away by 17 armed Tuareg men riding in two Toyota vehicles.

Interior Minister Mohamed Moussa [name as heard] has appealed for vigilance in view of the magnitude of the attacks. According to him, all necessary measures have been taken to cope with the situation. [end recording]

Togo

Prime Minister Koffigoh Forms New Government

AB0201203692 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 31 Dec 91

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Togo, it seems, has at last got a new government. Yesterday, Prime Minister Kokou Koffigoh finally got a 23-man team together after weeks of very careful and precarious negotiations with the military and members of the High Council of the Republic [HCR]. Mr. Koffigoh was forced into naming a new cabinet when soldiers seized him early this month, demanding that the RPT [Rally of the Togolese People] party of President Eyadema, which he had banned, be unbanned. They also demanded Mr. Koffigoh end recriminations against the Army and President Eyadema. On the line to Lome, Nick Snar has asked Ebow Godwin whether Koffigoh has made many concessions to the soldiers.

[Begin recording] [Godwin] No, in fact he did not have to make too many concessions. As a matter of fact, he literally succeeded in killing two birds with one stone. He succeeded to get the HCR to reconvene. As you recall, the Armed Forces had decided that the HCR must be dissolved, but he succeeded to get the HCR to reconvene, and then went ahead to (?push) through a new 23-member compromise cabinet.

[Snar] Well, as far as I can gather, most of the 23 members of this cabinet are Koffigoh's men. What could he have conceded?

[Godwin] He has succeeded to unban the RPT party and then he has brought into the cabinet 11 new faces, three of whom belong to Eyadema's ruling RPT party. [sentence as heard] We have three very, very important portfolios going to Eyadema's party. These include the portfolios for territorial administration and national security, which went to Mr. Yao Komlavi, who was Eyadema's former minister of interior; he also made a concession by giving the portfolio for the Armed Forces affairs at the Prime Minister's office to Mr. (Assouma Abdoulaye) [name as heard], who was the prosecutor general in the Eyadema regime; there is also Mr. Issa Affo, a banker and a protege of President Eyadema, who becomes minister of technical education. Certainly, he has made some concessions.

[Snar] So, he has given his ground. The HCR remains, will the Army be satisfied with this? Do you think he has totally appeased them with these moves?

[Godwin] There has not been any negative reaction from the Togo Armed Forces yet, and that is a clear indication that Prime Minister Koffigoh has covered a lot of ground by doing the thorough homework with these protracted consultations. [end recording]

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